

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## DISREGARD OF THE LAW IS CHARGED TO LABOR SECRETARY

Action in Case of Lord Mayor of Cork May, It Is Said, Have Important Bearing on Status of Aliens and on Passports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The action taken in connection with Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, may have an important bearing on the general subject of aliens who enter the United States without having their passports valid.

At present the status of the Irish Mayor who crossed the ocean as a stowaway remains without official decision. The State and Labor departments claim that there is no difference of opinion between them, but what the single opinion that they hold is, has not been declared. Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State, is waiting until the return of the Secretary of Labor, today, to learn just what construction the Department of Labor places on the report made to the State Department by the acting immigration inspector at Newport News.

The State Department is in no way concerned with the political phases of the Irish question; its only concern with the O'Callaghan affair is in connection with the enforcement of the law as applied to aliens. The opinion of the solicitor of the State Department as to whether the State Department should act in deporting Mr. O'Callaghan while he is on parole by the Department of Labor has not yet been given.

State Department's Power  
The State Department's power and duty to order the deportation of aliens who enter this country without passports is derived from an act passed in 1916 for the period of the war. In 1918, however, there being concern lest at the conclusion of the war the United States should be flooded with undesirable immigrants from Europe, Congress enacted another law, extending the war powers conferred in the legislation of 1916 so as to make them continue, even after the conclusion of peace, until the end of this Congress.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Walter H. Newton (R.), Representative from Minnesota, attacked the Department of Labor for its refusal, declaring that the Secretary of Labor had come perilously close, if he had not actually subjected himself, to "unlawful prosecution" in this connection. The Secretary of Labor, said Mr. Newton, "is aiding and abetting aliens to come into the United States in direct violation of law."

Disregard of Law Charged  
He further said: "The Secretary of Labor is openly disregarding the law, and holds that the law does not pertain to him and that he has nothing to do with anything but the mere enforcement of immigration regulations." The passport law was passed as a war measure, but is still in force, said Mr. Newton. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any alien to attempt to enter except under such reasonable rules, regulations, and orders as prescribed by the President and the Secretary of State.

"We have a situation," he said, "where the Secretary of Labor, or the assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. Post, is permitting aliens to come into this country in direct violation of the law and the proclamation of the President."

Mr. Newton said that Arthur Chagnon, a stowaway, was permitted to land without a passport at Ellis Island, and he had information of other cases of violation of the law, gained while he was making investigations as a member of the House Committee on Immigration.

## Firm Stand Urged

Ulster League Denounces Lord Mayor as Dangerous Disturber

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ulster League of North America, Inc., has sent a telegram to President Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, urging that the government stand firm against admittance into this country of the Lord Mayor of Cork. The message says:

"The Ulster League of North America, Inc., speaking for 20,000,000 American people, desires to enter an earnest protest against the admission to this country of Daniel J. O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, as a dangerous political revolutionist and disturber, whose admission to this country would only result in fomenting an already serious situation in which our international relations with one of our allies is seriously strained and near the breaking point, brought about solely by the pernicious activity of the compatriots of the Lord Mayor of Cork."

Town Hall Denied for Irish Meeting  
BROOKLINE, Massachusetts—Philip S. Parker, chairman of the board of selectmen after consulting the majority of the board, on Saturday denied a request of the local branch of the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic for immediate permission to use the town hall for a mass meeting.

Mr. Parker said that he explained to the representatives of the asso-

ciation that action on so important a matter would have to await the regular meeting of the board today, but that they replied that they must have an immediate answer. In view of that attitude, Mr. Parker said, there was nothing to do but refuse the request. It is understood that another hall was secured.

Mr. O'Callaghan in New York  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, arrived here yesterday from Norfolk, Virginia, where he arrived on January 4 as a stowaway. Two thousand men and women of Irish birth were at the station to meet him and escorted him to his hotel, where he delivered a short address.

KING'S ADDRESS TO GREEK ASSEMBLY  
Constantine Says He Is Convinced That the National Representative Will Support the Struggle of the Army in Asia Minor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Athens, Greece—The message of King Constantine as sovereign of the Greater Greece founded since he left the throne was eagerly awaited by the members of the National Assembly on the occasion of its opening following the elections. The message was read by the King in person. It stated:

"I consider myself fortunate to be among representatives of the people who surround me with so much affection and solicitude, and it is with joy that I address myself to you all who are representatives from the regions which recently reconquered their liberty through the glorious action of our valiant armies both on land and on sea. For the kind support of Hellenic rights by the Allies I have to express the most profound gratitude, on behalf of the entire Hellenic people."

"The large mandate which the people granted to you will make easy the reform of the Constitution upon popular foundations, and in conformity with the ideas and needs of the times. In regard to your legislative work, the government will propose all the administrative and financial reforms necessary to the development of the resources of the country. Thus, the nation can progress without circumspection and in full concord with its traditional and civilizing mission. I am convinced that the national representation will vigorously uphold the struggle in which our glorious army is now engaged in Asia Minor. Hellenism is following this fight with enthusiasm and with the assurance of success for it understands that on this important work depends the carrying out of the national aims."

"The firm decision of all Hellenism to collaborate loyally with our great allies will serve our common interests and will secure that confidence which surely will lead to the reestablishment of the best relations with them. Our alliance with Serbia, after so many sacrifices and heroic struggles, justly increases the solid guarantee of peace which is so desired, a peace which will assure that the national rights of the people of the peninsula, as well as those of the smaller nations, shall be maintained."

"The approaching marriages of the Crown Prince with the daughter of the sovereigns of Rumania and that of the heir of the Rumanian throne to my beloved daughter, Helena, establish cordial relations with the glorious and powerful kingdom of Rumania which has reached its full growth. 'May the Almighty be merciful to us and may He protect you in the accomplishment of your patriotic duty. I decree the opening of the Third National Assembly in Athens.'"

BRITISH PREMIER APPEALS FOR THRIFT  
LONDON, England—Mr. Lloyd George has adopted the example of President-Elect Harding of the United States and issued an appeal to the public to practice thrift. "I have seen a very sound and sensible appeal by the newly elected President of the United States to the American people for all-around economy, and I make the same appeal to the people of this country," said the Premier at a dinner of the Federation of British Industries.

"Europe is standing in front of our shop windows," he went on. "It wants to buy, but it is in rags and its pockets are full of paper. In the Good Book there is a great story of men who reconstructed a broken city with a trowel in one hand and a sword in the other; but Europe must set to work with both hands."

"Let the government set the example to the nation—yes, but let the nation set the example to the government," he urged. "The Cabinet has appointed a committee to cut down expenditures, and I suggest there should be a committee in every household to cut down expenditures. I know what will happen."

"Each member of the family," Mr. Lloyd George continued, "will want to cut the expenses of the other. That is what happens in the public expenditure. But it is essential, if the nation is to recover, that there should be rigid, ruthless economy for some time to come."

FOOD QUESTION IS SERIOUS IN ITALY  
Minister of Food, However, Expresses Hopeful Views of the Country's Economic Condition—No Unemployment Problem  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Marcello Soleri, Italian Minister of Food, is now in London for the purpose of discussing with the British Food Controller and leading business firms various matters connected with the food supply. This is the first occasion for some time that Mr. Soleri has been able to leave Italy, owing to the serious food situation throughout the country, and he will make the most of his opportunity by visiting Paris, and possibly Brussels, when he leaves London next Sunday.

The food question is an international one, Mr. Soleri is expected to return to London in March, where there is a possibility of the decontrol of food taking place. Such a step is a very serious one for Italy, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in an interview with Mr. Soleri, as Italy has lost her chief source of grain supply in the Balkans and Russia since 1914, and also many markets for her goods. But no individual European country is expected to remove control from the food supply without consultation with the others.

Mr. Soleri discussed the present world situation at length. His conviction is that the great disparity between the exchanges of the various countries throughout the world, and their deviation from the normal is harmful both to the so-called prosperous country, with a high rate of exchange, and to the poor country, whose currency has a low value abroad, and both are suffering alike at the moment from the same cause.

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It is to the interest, therefore, of all countries, he maintains, to get together and devise some solution in accordance with the community of interest that exists among them. But it is yet too early to state whether the important subject of international credits will be among the topics discussed in Paris by representatives of the allied powers on January 19.

Exchange Difficulty  
Some solution must be found, Mr. Soleri pointed out, for the countries which are in a favorable position as regards exchange cannot export goods to those in a weaker financial position, and are accumulating huge stocks, with resultant unemployment, while countries with an unfavorable exchange are unable to import, and are having to do without the goods they need. He emphasized one important fact, that unemployment prevails most in countries which have been most favorably placed in regard to exchange. Italy is one of the countries whose credit stands low compared with England and the United States, its exchequer being impoverished by war. She has always been a buying from a selling country, particularly in the two commodities—cereals and coals—and her present inability to buy in foreign markets means that she can consume for internal use all that her own workmen can produce and there is comparatively little unemployment.

The industrial situation in Italy at the present moment, Mr. Soleri explained, was never more favorable toward a national economic recovery. With the ratification of the Treaty of Rapallo, all disputes outstanding with other nations have been settled, and there is absolute tranquillity in internal relations so far as Italy is concerned. The Italian Government is therefore able to devote all its attention to economic problems and the economic intercourse that is expected to result from the Treaty of Rapallo with the Jews-Slavs, particularly as regards agricultural products, is expected to make problems easier for the Italian. Moreover the temper of Italian Labor is very favorable to progress.

Italy's Industrial Peace  
The recent upheaval in Italian industry has disappeared completely and Labor realizes that industrial conflict at the present time would be exceedingly harmful to its own interests. A distinct realization of the workers' common interests with those of the employers is making itself evident and the course of industry is proceeding normally. Though there is no unemployment in Italy to speak of, workmen know it is common in other countries and they have no desire to see it imported into their own.

The Italian Government has credited itself with two big victories recently, first over the problem of the Adriatic, and second over her own internal industrial difficulties.

C. A. McCurdy, the British Food Controller, at a luncheon given in Mr. Soleri's honor on Thursday, spoke of these victories and emphasized the importance in developing the commercial potentialities of eastern Europe. Mr. Soleri welcomes the appreciation of the British Government regarding these victories and is anxious that the real meaning of the entry of Italian workmen into control of what directly affects their own welfare as workers should be understood. Mr. Soleri sounded a very hopeful note as regards the future of Italy. The situation as regards coal supplies is not by any means as bad as it was a few months ago, and the balance of exports and imports is being adjusted slowly but surely.

As regards the national budget, expenditure is decreasing while the national income is rising. The food situation, admittedly very serious in Italy, is benefiting from the drop in food prices, and much is hoped for from a resumption of trade with eastern Europe. The most hopeful indication for the future, however, is the political and industrial tranquillity that prevails throughout the country, and it may also be remembered that although Italy has in a sense been living from hand to mouth, so far as stocks of imported commodities go, that very fact is saving her from many losses which are now being incurred in other countries during the present slump in buying.

## RUSSIAN REFUGEES OPPOSE INVASIONS

Group of Members of Former Constituent Assembly, Meeting in Paris, to Oppose Bolshevism by Peaceful Methods  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The meeting of what is called the Russian Constituent Assembly in Paris naturally attracts much attention, though the practical consequences are doubtful. There are between 30 and 40 members of the assembly, which was elected in 1917 and quickly dispersed. Thus they form less than one-tenth part of the real Constitution, and they have adopted the more modest title of a "private conference of Russian representatives."

In a small hall in the Passy district a group has been formed of exiles who had been living in Turkey, Egypt, Italy, England and America. They claim to be the only legally elected representatives of the Russian people. There is Alexander Kerensky himself, president of the government overthrown by Nicholas Lenine, Mr. Tchernoff, Paul Milyukoff, N. D. Avksentiev, Catherine Breshnevsky, who has been styled the "Grandmother" of the revolution, and who was for a time the idol of Russia.

There appears to be much divergence of view among the various delegates. Mr. Avksentiev intimated that there was no intention of pretending to lay down laws, but there will be many speeches. The idea is to help consolidate anti-Bolshevik opinion and to bring all parties together.

There is no desire to invoke military aid. Doubtless there are sections who would welcome intervention, but the general feeling of these representatives does not favor expeditions from the exterior. On the contrary, they are condemned. Russia must save herself. It is hoped that even though the assembly cannot be held on Russian soil it will have some influence on internal conditions.

## COST OF ARMIES ON RHINE TO BE SHOWN

Figures Drawn Up by Germans for Brussels Finance Conference Reveal Relatively High Cost of American Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin  
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—At the Brussels financial conference, to be resumed at the end of the present week, one of the chief subjects on the agenda will be the cost to Germany of the American, British, French, and Belgian armies of occupation on the Rhine, and the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that German experts are accumulating material on the subject which will surprise the Allies and greatly impress the general public.

The American army comparatively to the number of men, if not actually, is causing Germany the greatest financial burden. The latest reliable estimate is that the United States Rhine army costs daily the sum of \$5,000,000 marks. So far the United States army has cost \$265,474,170, and toward that it is understood, the German Government has actually paid the American army authorities 608,000,000 marks.

So far, the allied armies of occupation have been paid as follows: 160,000,000 marks to Great Britain, 49,185,000 marks to the Belgian Government, and 1,427,841,000 marks to the French Government, as part payment. This has cost the German Government in actual cash, paid out from the National Bank, the sum of 2,551,926,000 marks.

Besides the sum mentioned as having been paid to the American army authorities, the German Government has paid the sum of 266,000,000 marks toward the upkeep of the respective armies of occupation.

## Mr. Bergmann's Departure

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Speculation on the return to Berlin of Charles Bergmann, chief German delegate on reparations problems, is both contradictory and unconvincing. It is practically impossible to learn the truth at this moment. The assumption that there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Bergmann and his government does not, however, seem to be supported by known facts. It is suggested that he has gone to communicate the views of the French representatives on the Brussels conference of experts, and in spite of the brusqueness of his departure from Paris, the explanation that he wishes to consult German ministers is probably correct. It will be noted that a resumption of the Brussels conference is postponed, presumably till after the meeting of premiers in Paris, where it is now said fresh directives may be given with the disarmament question is settled.

## Allied Questions to Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin  
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state that French newspaper reports to the effect that Germany proposes to submit definite indemnity and reparations proposals at the resumed Brussels conference are based on a misconception. German delegates will not submit a proposal, but will present to the Allies an answer to the lengthy allied questionnaire, which, it is learned, was taken back to Berlin from Brussels by the German delegation.

## FRENCH POLICY TO DEVELOP WIRELESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—In order to lessen the inconveniences of possessing few cables, France is endeavoring to develop on a great scale the use of wireless telegraphy. Today there was laid the first stone of the new station near Melun. When completed, this will be the most powerful station in the world. Already France possesses at Croix d'Hins a station capable of transmitting waves from continent to continent, and another important station at Lyons.

It is hoped that it will be eventually possible to decline to be tributary to England or the United States. The deliberate policy of France is to make herself independent of cables belonging to other countries.

The new station will have 16 pylons 250 yards in height. There has just been inaugurated a permanent public wireless service between Paris and London, President Millerand sending the first message to the King.

## LORD READING TO BE VICEROY OF INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The appointment of the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, to the Viceroyalty of India has been approved by the King and accepted by Lord Reading. Lord Reading, with other members of the government, is a guest of Mr. Lloyd George over the week end at The Chequers, the Premier's official residence, presented to the nation by Lord Lee of Fareham, which was taken over by the Premier on Saturday.

## RUSSIAN DELEGATE EXPLAINS DELAY IN TRADE AGREEMENT

Leonid Krassin Says Britain's New Demands After Practical Agreement Last June Have Been the Main Difficulty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The negotiations between the Russian trade delegation and the British Government have reached a point where a decision one way or the other must be made. Leonid Krassin, the Soviet representative, therefore, after a final interview with Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, which is to take place on Monday, proposes to leave as soon thereafter as possible en route for Moscow, where he will consult his government on the points at issue. After deciding to leave, Mr. Krassin gave an interview to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor and frankly explained the nature of the obstacles that have so far prevented an agreement.

## ACTION TAKEN TO REINSTATE PUPILS

Writ Sought in Massachusetts to Compel Acceptance Without Renewal of Certificates Exempting From Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Massachusetts—A writ of mandamus to compel a school committee to reinstate children in the public schools without renewal of physicians' certificates exempting from vaccination is asked of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for the second time within a few months. This bill is brought in the name of Percy B. Spofford of Haverhill, and has behind it the active support of the Medical Liberty League of Massachusetts, and against the school committee of Haverhill, and Florence L. Brown, principal of the Walnut Square School in Haverhill. The order of notice is returnable to the Supreme Court on January 11.

The three children in whose behalf the father brings the bill are Daniel H. Spofford, aged 12; Pauline E. Spofford, aged 9; and Eleanor J. Spofford, aged 7. They have been excluded from school since October 13, 1920, but it is understood their parents have since kept them in private school. Section 3 of the petition, for a writ of mandamus reads:

"That your petitioner has complied with all the lawful requirements of the said city of Haverhill to attend the public schools in the said City of Haverhill, and that said children now have and had the right to attend the public schools in the said City of Haverhill, but that on or about October 13, 1920, the respondents unlawfully excluded the said children of your petitioner from the public schools in the said City of Haverhill and have continued such exclusion to the date of the filing of this petition, contrary to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the statutes in such behalf made and provided, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America."

This appeal to the highest court in Massachusetts for relief follows an attempt by the Haverhill school committee to enforce a ruling requiring the renewal of vaccination exemption certificates every two months. A similar petition was brought several months ago against the school committee of Waltham, where renewals are required every year, and has not yet been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Attorneys for the petitioners in the two actions are: Edward R. Hale and Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill in the Spofford case, and Rutherford E. Smith of Boston in the Carter case from Waltham.

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from waltham.

# FINANCE MONITOR

## DAILY NEWSPAPER

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and because a mockery. And the irony of it is that to withhold the privilege of immunity from search, as the British Government has up to now, would react against British more than against Russian interests, because the latter is still in a state of upheaval. Searches are frequent and a local spy would not hesitate to search British papers among others, unless diplomatic immunity were first established."

#### Question of Gold

On the question of Russian gold Mr. Krasin was pleased to report "a great concession" made by Sir Robert Horne at the last meeting. Russian gold deposited in London is to be excluded from the operation of existing restrictions against reexportation. "This is an important step forward, but unhappily there still remains the important question as to whether or not gold is to be allowed its full market price (about 117s. 6d.) or merely its par price (77s. 6d.). This, as the figures show, makes a great difference to the amount of gold that it will be necessary for us to lodge in London for any purpose."

Finally, there is the question of a moratorium. "We naturally demand," explained Mr. Krasin, "that goods or gold imported into England from Russia shall be secure against attachment on the part of former British traders who make claims on them. We do not insist on a government bill to secure for us this guarantee, effective test cases would do equally well. It is a serious matter that one test case has already gone against us. The defendant had contracted with me for certain Russian goods which were duly delivered. Plaintiffs claimed them as belonging to themselves because they had been confiscated by the Bolsheviks and they won their case. No trade is possible unless a definite understanding exists that such attachment shall in the future be impossible."

Asked to give his opinion on the ultimate outcome of negotiations, Mr. Krasin confessed that he was "not too optimistic." He expected, however, that he would return from Moscow to London in about four weeks bringing counter-proposals, and the whole matter would then have to be definitely decided.

#### PRISON TERMS FOR LIQUOR TRAFFICKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—Notwithstanding the fact that Ontario will vote in April on a referendum which is likely to prohibit the importation of liquor into the Province and thus put an end to 35 per cent of the illegal international traffic in liquor now carried on at this and other border points, the government and the law enforcement officials are not relaxing in the slightest degree in the matter of enforcing the statutes.

On the contrary a campaign of greater severity than ever seems to have been begun with the new year, as evidenced by the announcement from the chief of the border magistrates to the effect that imprisonment without the option of a fine will now be resorted to. He states that fines are proving of very little use as a deterrent in violations of the Ontario Temperance Act and that hereafter those who appear before him have a good chance of being sent to jail.

#### FEDERAL EXCHANGE IS RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—If prohibition of speculative short selling forces exchanges to close, Congress should create a federal exchange where "the legitimate trade can be executed," L. B. Jackson, director of the Georgia Bureau of Markets, declared on Saturday before the House Agriculture Committee at a hearing on bills looking to the regulation of future trading on exchanges dealing in farm produce. "Characterizing speculation short selling as 'a curse to agriculture,'" he said it was unfair to permit men who did not own produce to compete with the real owners. Legislation should be enacted, he said, to compel the seller of a future contract to file with the exchange handling the trade an affidavit showing that he is the owner of the commodity sold and also where it is stored.

#### NEW DECREE IN THE CABLE CONTROVERSY

HAVANA, Cuba—A presidential decree suspending "the concession granted the Western Union Telegraph & Cable Company to land its Barbados cable on the shores of Cuba has been signed and is in the hands of the government secretary. The decree has not yet been published in the official gazette, which would make it effective.

The Western Union Company has been prevented by the United States from landing its Barbados cable, connecting with British lines to South America, on the Florida coast. Recently steps were taken by the Havana police, on instructions from President Menocal, to prevent the landing in Cuba.

FEDERAL TREASURER NAMED—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gray F. Allen of Somerset, Maryland, was nominated on Saturday by President Wilson to be Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Allen, who has been assistant treasurer, succeeds John Burke, whose resignation was accepted by the President.

ARGENTINE STRIKE ENDED—BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The strike of workers in the refineries of the West India Oil Company, which resulted in a gasoline shortage that interrupted industries and agricultural work, has been settled.

#### REPORTS ON PEACE DENIED IN IRELAND

Official Sinn Fein Statement Declares Press Stories to Be Guesswork—British Casualty List for 1920 Is Issued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—Reports of peace movements between the government and Sinn Fein are merely guesswork, according to an official statement issued from Sinn Fein office here on Friday evening as follows: "The statement about President de Valera and the views attributed to him in Irish and English press are nothing more than speculative guesses. The Irish people will pay no attention to them until they hear from President de Valera directly and officially." Dr. Patrick Clune, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth, Australia, who has been instrumental in keeping the government and Sinn Fein informed of each other's views, has now returned to Australia, but the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan is still stated to be engaged with a similar object in view and saw the Premier last week.

Dublin Castle has issued a statement showing that 236 members of the Crown forces were killed by Sinn Fein during 1920. In addition to these, 385 civilians were killed and 103 wounded by these gunmen. These figures do not include casualties in the Ulster riots from June to September. In addition, enumeration is given of buildings destroyed and damaged and the number of raids on mails, which amount to 998. Owing to the frequency of these raids on mails and the fact that last week the number had increased to 35, as compared with 17 in the previous week, the Irish government has decided to curtail the postal service in certain districts from Monday.

#### PAUL DESCHANEL ELECTED TO SENATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office PARIS, France (Sunday)—One of the first results known in the elections for the renewal of the third of the Senate, taking place today, was the success of Paul Deschanel, who recently resigned from the presidency of the Republic, in Eure-et-Loir. Mr. L'Heupel, Minister of Justice, in the same department, did not obtain an absolute majority at the first ballot and had to submit to a second ballot.

Francis Marcell, Finance Minister, is returned in Cantal. So far as is known at present, the Republicans and Radicals are winning, and the left wing of the Senate will probably be strengthened. Among the candidates are many notable politicians, such as Emile Combes, who passed many of the anticlerical laws a generation ago. Any check for ministers who are candidates, will have immediate political consequences. In any case a new situation will be created, which may necessitate changes of policy, if not of government.

#### COURT OFFICERS SUMMONED BY JUDGE

LA CROSSE, Wisconsin—A clash between federal and state officers in the Federal Court on Saturday over the possession of two automobiles alleged to have been used in the transportation of liquor between Ashland and Superior, Wisconsin, prompted Judge J. M. Landis of Chicago to order Justice of the Peace Parker and the chief of police of Superior brought before him on January 17, to explain why the cars had not been turned over to the prohibition officers.

The situation developed when John Iverson was arraigned on the charge of transporting liquor. A. C. Wolfe, United States district attorney, informed the court that the car used in transporting this liquor had been replevined through the state court at Superior by Jack Levinsky.

"I want that car brought here," said Judge Landis. "Send for the chief of police of Superior, Jack Levinsky, and the justice who gave Levinsky possession of the car. We will see if we have any rights under the Volstead act to seize cars."

One hundred and twenty persons, of whom more than 100 are charged with violating the prohibition act, were arraigned before Judge Landis on Saturday. Nearly all pleaded not guilty. Trials were set for January 17 and 29.

SECURITY FOR STATE DEPOSITS—Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—In his annual report to the state Legislature the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, James A. Jackson, recommends the passage of a law to require that all banks give security for state funds deposited with them, the checking up of deposits at least once a month and prohibiting financial institutions from advertising that they have state funds on deposit.

#### MONUMENT TO ADMIRAL DEWEY

MANILA, Philippine Islands—The Dewey memorial committee has decided upon the erection on the shore of Manila Bay of a statue to cost \$200,000 as a monument to Admiral Dewey. The United States Congress and the Philippine Legislature will be asked to share the expense equally.

#### RACE RIOT INQUIRY ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—Completion of its investigation and progress in the preparation of its final report are announced by the Chicago Commission of

Race Relations, which was appointed by Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois following the race riots here in July 1919. The report will be made public in a few days. In a brief preliminary report to the Governor on the scope of its work and its methods the commission said: "We believe that the large volume of information collected will prove, when properly set forth, of great value not only to Chicago, but in other communities where public-spirited citizens are endeavoring to establish right relations between the two races. This end can be attained only through more intelligent appreciation by both races of the gravity of the problem, and by their supreme efforts toward a better mutual understanding and a more sympathetic cooperation."

#### "BUYMANSHIP" IS NEW PUBLIC STUDY

Need of Intelligent Buying and Its Effect on Costs Described—Better Relations Are Needed in Retail Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—One of the greatest needs of the United States today is for the buying public to study cost accounting and gain a wider and more intelligent appreciation of the items of cost which enter into the price of the goods on the market, declared Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance of Harvard University, in a talk at the Women's City Club. Dr. Brewer asserted that many of the elements determining price are due to unnecessary or ignorant demands on the part of the public, and a growing lack of "human helpfulness" between buyer and seller.

Taking as the subject of his talk, "Buymanship," Dr. Brewer explained that it is a new question on which there is great need of thought and writing to offset some of the influences of present-day salesmanship instruction. He read excerpts from textbooks on salesmanship which described the classifications into which buyers are put, designating them as "prospects" and "the irritable customer, the undecided customer, the wealthy customer." The buyer has come to be considered not as a person, but as a sort of victim to be influenced by certain subterfuges of scientific salesmanship, which has "become a game without an umpire."

Deceptions Encouraged—On the other hand, Dr. Brewer said, the public as buyers, either through carelessness or thoughtlessness, have unconsciously encouraged deceptions. "Buying intending to return is sabotage," he declared, while other deceitful practices by customers have complicated the relations between buyer and seller. Thanks, he pointed out, cannot always go one way, and there should be much appreciation of good services on the part of the buyer, as there are thanks for the sale from the seller.

"The need to remedy this situation, which is often a form of unconscious distrust, may be met by better information. The buyer should know about the kinds of leather, meat and canned goods with relation to their quality. Better labeling is imperative. These are the provinces of a bureau like the clothing information bureau which can collect data on values of goods and have it at the disposal of buyers. "With this we come to the question of advertising and whether its object should be to persuade or inform. If it is to inform, as it should be, why do we need to be informed in full pages? I am not condemning advertising but it could certainly be curbed somewhat and impose less on the final price of goods. The attitude of many advertisers is to assume that people do not know what they want. This can only be met by information."

Better Buying Conveniences—In addition, Dr. Brewer said that he felt that the relations between buyer and seller could be mutually benefited by the provision of better conveniences of buying. The opportunity for comparison is necessary, he urged, although many books on salesmanship urge that the seller concentrate on one article.

With regard to the economics of buying, however, Dr. Brewer declared, the average buyer is ignorant. It must be realized, he said, that out of every dollar taken in a large percentage goes for expenses. Advertising, overhead, delivery, charge accounts, exchanges resulting from un-intelligent buying and other factors, he pointed out, enter into the final price that others must pay. "It is a question," Dr. Brewer concluded, "whether competition in distributive enterprises is economically wise. Take, for instance, milk. I know of an instance of an apartment house where six families lived and five different milkmen are delivering milk. You will hardly find a milkman who does not favor the cooperative delivery of the commodity in which he deals. The cooperative buying and distribution idea is becoming more and more accepted. Its possibilities are demonstrated in the chain stores. With progress in this direction, and with information on 'buymanship'—not as a profession but as a matter of common knowledge—and moving toward a solution of many of the problems of prices and retail and commercial relations."

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#### RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY MANAGERS

Continuation of Private Ownership Depends Largely on Them, Says Daniel Willard Who Praises Transportation Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CLEVELAND, Ohio—Before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce recently, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, discussing the railroad situation of 1921, said:

"Congress, by virtue of the Transportation Act of 1920, has not only made private ownership possible as an economic policy by the adoption of a definite rule for rate making, but it has also provided so that there can and should be the fullest measure of unified direction and control whenever or wherever necessary in the interests of the public. Further, it has provided by definite enactment so that there need be no fear in the future of interruptions of service because of disputes between the railways and their employees concerning wages or working conditions."

#### Much Depends on Managers

"In short, as I view the matter, whether private ownership continues to be the economic policy in this country depends very largely upon the railway managers themselves. If they are men of vision and if they realize their responsibilities as semi-public servants, as well as trustees of properties of great value owned alike by large and small investors, as I believe they do, if they feel that the policy of private ownership of property, which has been the fundamental economic policy of this country since its very inception, is still the best policy and should be continued, and if as good citizens they are willing, and not only willing, but anxious to do what they can to make that policy enduring, as I believe they are, then I also believe that the policy of private ownership and operation of the railroads will continue."

"The railway managers, however, are making determined effort to increase the capacity of the existing facilities by improved efficiency, and to that end they have set up certain standards of operation as an ideal to be accomplished. I do not expect that the railroads as a whole, although some companies have already done so, will immediately reach the standards of operation they have set up for themselves, and even when the ideal now set up has been attained, as I firmly believe it will be, it will be only a stepping stone to still higher achievements."

#### Conditions Improved

"Conditions upon the railroads, taken together, have already much improved since the termination of federal control. There is better discipline, better morale and decidedly better efficiency among the railroad workers today than was the case six months ago."

Since more, partly because of improved efficiency, but largely because of a recession of business (temporary, I hope), the railroads are now able to handle currently practically all the business offered. For the first time in five years the officers of the railroad corporations are in position to promise prompt and fully supply of cars and regularity of service.

"I believe, furthermore, that the railroads with the existing facilities could handle all the business likely to be offered during a twelve-month period, provided it came uniformly all during the year. As a matter of fact, however, it does not come uniformly, but quite the contrary, and the railroads will not be able to take care of possible peak loads until they have substantially enlarged their facilities, which, as you know, is largely a matter of credit. It is, therefore, most desirable and in the interest of all that the burden imposed upon the railroads should be kept as uniform as possible, until the additional transportation facilities can be provided. This can to some extent be accomplished by anticipating the requirements of the future and shipping when facilities are ample."

#### RAILROADS FALL OFF IN NET INCOME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The railroads of the country earned a net income of \$150,000,000 last year, \$365,000,000 less than in 1919, according to estimates prepared by H. P. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics. This sum was far short of the government guarantee and Treasury officials have estimated that the government must pay the roads \$600,000,000 for the six months period of guaranteed return which expired on September 1. New rates became effective then and their operation served

materially to increase the carriers' income. In November the revenue of the roads was \$555,000,000; expenses, \$505,000,000, leaving a gross revenue of \$50,000,000. Taxes and rental amounted to \$20,000,000 giving a net operating income of \$30,000,000.

#### COAL EVIDENCE STIRS OFFICIAL

Prosecutions Will Be Pressed If Allegations Are Borne Out, Declares Mr. Nebeker

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Evidence as to prices charged the government for coal in 1920, submitted to the Department of Justice by the Senate committee on reconstruction, appears to warrant, "even require," investigation, the acting Attorney-General, Frank K. Nebeker, announced on Saturday.

If the facts developed in the committee investigation bore out the evidence presented, Mr. Nebeker said, prosecutions would be instituted and pressed to the limit. The committee's report, he added, contained a list of more than a score of coal concerns which was withheld pending investigation.

On the face of the report, he said, it would appear that prices charged the government were exorbitant, to a degree, and that prosecution would lie under the Lever act for profiteering.

Replies to telegrams of inquiry sent to chambers of commerce and municipal authorities over the country by the Senate committee are said to indicate that retail coal prices are on the decline.

#### CLOSED SHOP OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—Attempts of the railway brotherhoods to continue their fight for collective bargaining and the closed shop through the national adjustment boards, are to be combated at a convention called by the National Conference of State Manufacturers Associations to be held at the Congress Hotel in this city on Wednesday.

Resolutions will be presented against the closed shop and the attempts of the railway brotherhoods to impose it and on various phases of the immigration question. The Railway Labor Board is today beginning a hearing upon the demand of the railway brotherhoods for the perpetuation of the standardized rules and agreements affecting working conditions prevalent during government control of the railways. Carl J. Baer and Charles Nagel of St. Louis, George M. Reynolds, Charles Piez and W. S. Bennett of Chicago, and W. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, Ohio, will be the chief speakers.

#### COST OF AIR MAIL SERVICE CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The speediest method of transporting mail between New York and Chicago is by train, not by air, Martin B. Madden (R.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, declared in the House in explaining provisions of the Post Office Appropriation Bill, carrying a total of \$573,964,721.

Cost of airplane mail is at the rate of \$5 a ton mile, compared with a rate of 7 cents a ton mile, Mr. Madden said, and if all mail were carried by air the cost would be \$10,000,000 a year, with actual receipts of \$450,000,000. Aside from the cost, Mr. Madden declared there was no time saving by air in the New York-Chicago service, "although most people might think so."

#### NO YALE PRESIDENT NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Although the Yale corporation on Saturday held a meeting at which it was expected that a successor to Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, would be named, it was announced by the secretary's office at the close of the meeting that no decision was reached, and that further consideration of the subject would come later in the month.

#### WOMAN HEADS ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the Republican electors of Massachusetts met on Saturday for organization, a woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Putnam of Manchester, was chosen as the presiding officer. A number of women were among the 16 electors present. At another meeting today the electors will cast their ballots for Harding and Coolidge.

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#### PROPAGANDA FOR LIQUOR ATTACKED

Superintendent of Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Calls on Citizens to Encourage and Support Law Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that there seems to be a widespread and thoroughly organized movement for the dissemination of false statistics concerning the operation of prohibition and that this publicity to some extent is serving to stimulate violations of the law, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, attacks the assertion recently made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment that "the Volstead Act has made lawbreakers of a large proportion of our population" and says it is now the duty of every citizen to do his utmost "to encourage and support those charged with enforcement of the law."

"No law actually makes lawbreakers," says Mr. Davis. "It merely reveals them. The man of wealth and influence who in defiance of the supreme law of the land obtains a barrel or two of whisky and secretes it in the cellar of his palatial 'cottage' may persuade a few thoughtless persons that not he but the Volstead Law is the real criminal. "The safe-breaker, following this logic, might well argue that the law against burglary is responsible for his crime and hence it should be repealed. Why not at a single stroke of the pen repeal all law and thus totally annihilate crime?"

"In an orderly manner entirely in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the people have decided that the liquor traffic has no place in our social order and have decreed, in spite of the wails and protests of the aristocratic Bolsheviks, in spite of the generously financed propaganda of those who would first nullify, then repeal our federal prohibition law, the will of the people will prevail. "Doubtless the publicity of the wets will continue to be much in evidence. To some degree it will serve its purpose in that it will tend to stimulate violations of the law. False statistics will be widely circulated seeming to prove that prohibition increases drunkenness, crime, and domestic discord."

"Today there seems to be a widespread and thoroughly organized press propaganda. Papers throughout the country, and even those of England, are carrying articles which seem to prove that under prohibition arrests for drunkenness in the city of Boston are far greater under prohibition than under license. "The statistical year of the Boston Police Department ends November 30. In 1919, the last complete statistical year under license, 54,959 persons were arrested for drunkenness. For the year ending November 30, 1920, 35,540 persons were arrested. A part of this year was under war prohibition. The arrests for the year ending November 30, 1920, were 21,800. "In spite of the fact that Massachusetts has had no state prohibition enforcement code, and we have been largely dependent upon a few federal officers for the enforcement of prohibition, the results of the new policy justify the claims that were made in advance by its proponents. "The question now resolves itself into one of law and order, and every citizen should do his utmost to encourage and support those charged with the enforcement of the law."

#### FRANK B. WILLIS TO BE NAMED SENATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office MARION, Ohio—Warren G. Harding's resignation as United States Senator already has been forwarded, and will be on the desk of Harry L. Davis, governor-elect, when he is inaugurated today at noon at the state Capitol in Columbus. According to plans perfected some time ago, the resignation will be accepted and Senator-elect Frank B. Willis of Delaware, Ohio, will be appointed

to fill the unexpired senatorial term of Mr. Harding, which will end with March 3. Mr. Willis will then succeed himself. The resignation of Senator Harding is to become effective on January 15 in order to provide ample time for the appointment and to give Senator Willis opportunity to prepare for his departure for Washington. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah yesterday presented to Senator Harding the outline of his program for revenue reform. Senator Smoot expressed confidence that a pretty thorough revision of the taxation laws, which should very much ease the national tax burden, is now possible. "Plans for departmental reorganization, aiming to do away with duplication and waste, and the administrative departments also were discussed by Senator Smoot, who expressed the belief that proper readjustment in this regard would save the government about \$200,000,000 a year."

#### RULING IS AGAINST ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office CHICAGO, Illinois—An adverse decision as to the standing of E. J. Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois, in his suit for an injunction against Harrison Parker and the other trustees of the Cooperative Society of America, was handed down on Saturday by Judge Klockham Scanlan of the Circuit Court of Cook County. No arguments were heard on the merits of the allegations in his bill. The Attorney-General had asked that the trustees of the society be enjoined from selling securities in violation of the Illinois securities law, that the society be enjoined from using the word "cooperative" in its business title in violation of the Illinois cooperative act, and from exercising the powers of a corporation when organized as a private trust.

Judge Scanlan held that if the society was violating the Illinois securities law that constituted a crime and the court could not restrain crime by injunction. The only remedy would be punishment in criminal proceedings as provided by the securities law. He held that if the society was wrongfully acting as a corporation, it must be prosecuted in quo warranto. He did not pass on his bill. The Attorney-General had asked that the bill be held in abeyance until the society was reorganized as a corporation with the word "cooperative," as counsel for the Attorney-General had minimized its importance. Following the decision the office of the Attorney-General announced that it would proceed at once to ask that a hearing be set for the criminal proceedings in Du Page County, Illinois, where a grand jury indictment for violation of the securities law has been pending for a year. Quo warranto proceedings may also be brought against the society. The maximum penalty under each of these actions would be \$25,000 fine and a year in jail.

#### TEXAS CRUDE OIL PRICE IS REDUCED

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A reduction of 50 cents a barrel in Texas Somerset crude oil was announced on Saturday. The price is now \$2.50, a reduction of \$1 since December 1, 1920, when another 50-cent reduction was announced. Slackening demand, especially for fuel oil, was given as the cause.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The price of Pennsylvania crude oil was reduced on Saturday from \$6.19 a barrel to \$5.75. This is the first reduction for a number of years, and is due to decreased demand. The readjustment of the market was extended to other grades as follows: Cabell, \$4.21 a barrel; Somerset, \$4.25; Somerset light, \$4.25; Ragland, \$2.25.

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ARAB ASPIRATIONS  
IN THE NEAR EAST

Emir Feisal, in Interview, Declares There Will Be No Enduring Peace Until the Arab Question Is Fairly Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—That no solution for the Near East problem can be final that does not take into account the aspirations of the Arabs, and also that had Arab aspirations been already satisfied there would be no anxiety at the present time for the Allies in respect of the Bolshevik-Turkish threat in Anatolia, is the opinion of the Emir Feisal, son of King Hussein I of the Hedjaz, and formerly "King" of Syria, as expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Emir Feisal arrived in London during the sittings of the three-power conference which considered the serious developments in the Near East following the Greek occupation, and his advent upon the scene was remarked upon in some circles, particularly the French, as being not without political significance. Up to the time of the departure from London of George Leygues, the French Premier, and Count Storm, the Italian Foreign Minister, the Emir had not been consulted in any way by the Allies in regard to Near Eastern affairs and it was still uncertain whether any negotiations would take place. The son of King Hussein has, however, full power to speak for the Hedjaz kingdom and he was received at Buckingham Palace almost immediately after his arrival in London. No political matters were touched upon in the conversation between King George and the Emir, the occasion being limited to an expression of thanks from the King of the Hedjaz in respect of certain presentations exchanged between the two monarchs.

A Symbol of Arab Claims  
In his interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Emir, the son of the late King of the Hedjaz, made it plain that the national aspirations of the Arabs must be taken into account in any final attempt to deal with the present situation in the Near East. It has been remarked that the present state of affairs is not vastly different from what it was 12 months ago after the armistice. The figures upon the stage are almost the same, allowing for the change of personnel due to the administration, while the actual situation appears to have changed for the worse, and the problems to be solved more acute. Again, the Emir Feisal, after many vicissitudes, appears in London, a symbol of the recurring claims of the Arabs, and a proof of what he himself believes, that a nation may be temporarily subdued but can never be completely and finally crushed.

The Allies, the Emir claims, have on one occasion promised the Arab nation the complete satisfaction of its aspirations, but have not found themselves able to carry out their obligations. Once again, with the Allies unable from a military point of view to take the necessary measures to execute the Treaty of Sevres, in face of the combination of Turkish Nationalists and Bolsheviks, and Greece, upon whom they were relying for the execution of the Turkish treaty, having become a broken reed, there seems to be an opportunity for the Arabs to take a leading part against the elements that are keeping the Near East in a disturbed and chaotic condition. The development of this possibility has not been rapid up to the time of the Greek plebiscite on the return of Constantinople, but herein lies the importance of the Arab question and the importance of Emir Feisal's presence in an allied country.

Arab Should Replace Turk  
In his sketch of the history of the Arab nation the Emir showed how for centuries the Arab provinces from the Persian Gulf to the Taurus Mountains and from Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean seaboard had been under Turkish rule. During the war the Arab desire to drive out the Turks was fulfilled and the Emir claimed it was only natural that having disposed of Turkish influences another authority should be found to take the place of the Turks. It was only natural, too, that the people of the country—the Arabs themselves—should desire to set up that authority. The Arabs were the descendants of that people who had such a glorious history in the Middle Ages when all Europe was in comparative darkness, and the nation which did most to preserve the civilization and learning of ancient Greece still existed. This nation could not be expected to be enthusiastic over the displacement of Turkish rule if that regime were to be substituted merely by another sort of non-Arab government.

There would be no enduring peace in the Near East, the Emir predicted, until the Arab question was solved, not merely in fairness to the Arabs themselves, but in the interests of other nations. "There are 50,000 French troops in Syria," the Emir remarked, "there are 100,000 British troops in Mesopotamia, and it is possible for the Arabs to be conquered for the time being, but the Arabs will surely rise again if their legitimate aspirations are not satisfied."

A Sacred Obligation  
The relations of the King of the Hedjaz with the Allies and the understandings arrived at in 1915 were touched upon by the Emir. There is no treaty in existence, the Emir stated, between the Allies and King Hussein, using the term in the strict and formal sense in which it has now come to be used, but the agreement arrived at is embodied in a series of letters which passed between the King, then

Sheikh of Mecca on the one hand, and His Majesty's High Commissioner in Egypt, Sir Harry McMahon, on the other. These letters, signed on behalf of His Majesty's government, are considered by the Arabs as a sacred obligation carrying with them all the weight of a formal treaty. The contents of these letters, and there is nothing hidden that should be revealed, the Emir asserted, are as follows:

The Hedjaz was recognized as an independent Arab kingdom with Hussein as its first King. The new King was given to understand that a unified Arab state would be set up, taking in Hedjaz, Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia, and the rank and file of the Arab nation everywhere were induced to fight the Turks in the belief that they were fighting for the liberation of their own country.

King Hussein Protest  
Two reservations were made, however. Mesopotamia was to have a special form of government designed to protect British interests there, and some of the Syrian coast was to be sacrificed to the claims of the French. The first reservation did not imply a separation of Mesopotamia from the Arab state, so it was agreed to, but King Hussein protested against the second. In the actual words of his letter the King shut his eyes for the time being to this reservation and decided to bring the question before the Peace Conference later.

Afterward General Allenby paid handsome tributes to the work of the Arab army fighting on his flank in Palestine, and acknowledged that his success could not have been by any means so complete without such help. "Whether the agreement made with the Arabs in 1915 has been carried out, an examination of the map of the Near East as it now stands will plainly show," concluded the Emir, "but the Arabs still hope that in spite of what has been done, the Allies will find themselves able to safeguard their own interests in the Near East while satisfying to the full the legitimate aspirations of the Arabs."

Arabs and Mustafa Kemal  
Much has been said in recent weeks of the necessity for revision of the Treaty of Sevres by the allied powers; it has been said also in the light of recent events that the treaty may revise itself automatically through the inability of the Greeks to protect the territory ceded to them. In the opinion of the Emir Feisal there would have been no necessity to think of conceding anything to the Turk or to fear the alliance between Mustafa Kemal and the Bolsheviks if the unified Arab state promised in 1915 had been duly established, for an effective barrier would have been set up as an obstacle to any advance southward from the Caucasus and Anatolia.

The Arabs would defend their own country quite effectively, the Emir claimed, so long as they were allowed to possess it, and His Highness protested against any possible alliance on the part of the Allies with the Kemal-Turks—an alliance bought by the cession of territory—when the Allies had found themselves unable to give to the people that had proved to be their friends during the dark days of the war that which was in accord with their sacred obligations.

## MR. HUGHES HOPES TO SETTLE COAL DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A disagreement between the Victorian Government and a federal coal tribunal, appointed under the new Commonwealth Industrial Peace Act, threatened to dislocate Victorian industry. The miners insisted on the higher scale of wages awarded by the coal tribunal being paid to brown coal workers by the state government, and the State's refusal to comply with the award led to the shutting down by strikes of the Wonthaggi state black coal mine, and the Morwell brown coal field.

Victoria's contention was that the federated tribunal had no power to interfere with a state undertaking, and that the men on the brown coal fields were only doing unskilled manual labor; a state wages board had already fixed the rate of pay for the brown coal men. If the federal award were recognized by the government, it would mean a basic wage of 18s. 6d. a day for ordinary pick-and-shovel work and this would probably ultimately mean an addition to the wages bill of the State of from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 a year. The state government offered to place the matter in the hands of an independent tribunal with representation for the miners.

The Australasian Coal & Shale Employees Federation held that the federal tribunal did not provide the full miners' wages for the men employed on brown coal, but only gave surface workers' rates of pay. The miners, through the federation, offered to allow the tribunal to reconsider the whole question, direct representation being granted to the state government on the tribunal, if the Victorian Government would undertake to abide by the award. The dispute finally narrowed down to the question of the chairman of the federal tribunal and the state government insisting on a new chairman.

The question was complicated by the argument that interference by a federal tribunal with a state undertaking was illegal, also by the conviction in Victorian minds that the New South Wales miners were aiming at preventing Victoria developing the huge electrical scheme which it is intended to base upon the great coal deposits at Morwell. Once this system of electrical development has been carried out, Victoria will be practically independent of New South Wales black coal.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, is hopeful of finding a way out of the difficulty.

## CLIPPED YEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
What is called topiary work, that is to say, the art of clipping trees into the semblance of birds, animals, or indeed, into the likeness of anything else other than living trees or shrubs, has long been a curious art especially followed by amateurs of the formal garden. It is an art which, at once arouses enthusiasm among those who practice it, and fury on the part of lovers of trees as nature made them. The eighteenth century, that era of formality in manners, was appropriately enough the prime age of the topiary's activities, and today we do not find a widespread desire for gardens peopled with yew peacocks and other strange shapes. Also it is to be realized that the production of such things is not merely the matter of a few seasons. To produce an arboreal managerie, or aviary, so to speak, after this sort requires much patience, a very great deal of continued application with the clippers and pruning-knife, and, above all, either a freehold, or at the very least a long lease of your garden. Thus it is that the finest examples of topiary gardens are found on the long-settled and undisturbed estates of country families. Indeed, the most famous array of clipped yews is found in the celebrated gardens of Levens Hall, near Kendal, at the gates of the Lake Country; the ancient seat of the Bagot family, who most courteously permit visitors to inspect the wonderful works on which many generations of gardeners have lavished their best efforts.

At the same time, while giving their due of praise to the Levens Hall gardens, we are inclined to consider that the very painstaking and ingenious display in the small garden of a humble cottage, appropriately named "Yew Tree Cottage," at Pontypool, in South Wales, is the most artistic and delicate exhibit to be found of the topiary amateur. It transpires one corner at least of what is not a lovely region.

Not only yew trees, but thorns and a variety of shrubs can successfully be practiced upon in this fashion; and made not merely into peacocks, but into most other likenesses that taste and fancy may suggest. But yews are the most satisfactory medium, and peacocks have even been the similitude most often aimed at, for the reasons that the peacock's outspreading tail is the most decorative shape, and



The fantastic garden of clipped yews at Pontypool

the naturally branching habit of the yew lends itself most easily to the fashioning of it.

A pair of such yew-tree peacocks still exist, though not in their pristine magnificence, at the gates of East Bedford church, on the road between Hounslow and Staines. Bedford itself is an exceptionally pleasant village, more than 14 miles or so from Hyde Park Corner. It is on that main road of historic interest, the great highway to Exeter. There, as you proceed west, on the right-hand side, across the village green, the church is observed, with the two great yews in front of it, darkly effective. I do not know what objects the lower parts of the trees are clipped to represent, but they seem to have been intended as mere pedestals or bases for the birds who face each other, above.

It was in 1704 that this group first took its shape, being then badly carved out of the pair of trees which must already have been centuries old. They bear in addition the date and the initials of the church wardens of that date. There are those persons who declare that they can still discern the date and the initials, but these must be observers who come with a keen recollection of some very old prints which show the group in its prime. They know for what they look and they see it accordingly.

There is a fantastic garden of clipped yews very near the busy and much-expanding town of Derby; so expanding and intrusive today upon the pleasant country that this garden and the historic site to which it belongs are now more than a little threatened with being surrounded, at no distant date, with suburbs of mean houses and electric tramway extensions. It is the garden of Elvaston Castle, seat of the Earl of Harrington, south of Derby. The already fine gardens there were greatly improved about the middle of last century by Charles Stanhope, the fourth Earl. The demesne is sanely romantic and wild. The weirdest part of it is the topiary garden, which seems to belong more to a kind of Alice-in-Wonderland country than to any region of everyday experience. Here, coming into the presence of these grotesque presences and uncanny shapes of birds and cups, you might be even in a dream country with the expectancy of presently waking up to realities.

There are probably no better clipped yew peacocks anywhere than the two beautiful specimens fronting the humble eighteenth century timbered house, now called Staik House, which was formerly the rectory, at Eardisland, in Herefordshire; not the neighboring Eardisley, with which it is easily confused. They have really magnificent tails, and they effectively dwarf the house. Another very fine single peacock, in the same county, stands outside the otherwise quite uninteresting Hopkin Arms Inn near Asherton, on the main Leominster and Gloucester road. It is, together with the series of clipped diminishing roundels on which it roosts, so to say, as tall as the roof-tree of the inn. A similar, but even better in the sense of being more graceful, clipped yew is to be found along a

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The peacock offers the best opportunity for the topiary art

Sussex byway near Tunbridge Wells; in the garden of the little post office of Ashurst. Whether it be a peacock, or any other fowl perhaps not even an ornithologist could determine; but, as an example of training and clipping a yew, it is a triumph of fragile grace.

Of a different kind of clipping are the two companion trees which guard the entrance to Holmhurst, long the residence of Augustus J. G. Hare, well known for his "Walks in Rome" and for his "Walks in London."

Hare tells us in that remarkable, many-volumed work, "The Story of My Life," how he came to purchase this property, outside Hastings, which he called Holmhurst. And he amusingly relates, too, how he found al-

ready there, by the roadside, those two pyramidal yews which he christened "Huz and Buz." Those arboreal brothers are yet there, still duly clipped, and they flourish amazingly. Holmhurst, it should be added, may be found by the visitor to Hastings, curious to see them, by taking the electric train from the town for Ore and Baidelow. Just before reaching the last-named place, Holmhurst is seen on the left, with "Huz" and "Buz" now grown to stately proportions, the cynosure and surprise of the many holiday-makers who pass this way in summer time.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH AFRICA AIMS TO HELP NATIVES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Addresses were given recently at the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the proposed Bantu Men's Social Center. It was stated that a Boy Scouts' organization called the Pathfinders had been started, while a literary club had been formed. The intention was also to give bioscope shows in the various compounds. A sum of £15,000 will be required for the project.

Colonel Pritchard, director of native labor, said they knew that the natives' respect for the white man was diminishing, and the longer he lived in Johannesburg the less he was surprised, owing to the indescribable conditions under which the natives were living. The natives were one of the country's greatest assets, but many of the conditions under which the natives employed by members of the Chamber of Commerce were living did not make for efficiency.

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## BANK EMPLOYEES' STATUS IMPROVED

Recent Arbitration in South Africa Increases Bank Officials' Salaries and Makes Banks Pay the Income Tax Thereon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Bank officials are to have their salaries raised to meet the increased cost of living, and the banks are to pay the

income tax on their salaries, according to the award handed down by H. J. Hofmeyr in the arbitration between the South African Society of Bank Officials and the Associated Banks of South Africa.

In his award, Mr. Hofmeyr says that the three questions referred to him were: (1) What immediate addition to salaries is required to meet the increased cost of living; (2) to what extent, if any, should the present war allowances be consolidated; (3) on what terms, if any, should the standard of payment for overtime be granted.

Mr. Hofmeyr said he was of opinion that the practice of overtime payment was to be condemned, and he was not disposed to extend his award beyond the Union, Rhodesia, Basutoland, and Swaziland; nor was the claim that he should do so at all seriously pressed. The conditions in other territories were so different and varying that they were in no wise comparable to those existing in the Union and the other territories mentioned.

Evidence was given that on June 30 last the average increase in the cost of living in the Union, as compared with June 30, 1914, amounted to 85 per cent. The arbiters excluded women members of the service from the scope of his award, but he thought the banks would do well to follow up their expressed intention to give consideration to the special case of women clerks, and their future status.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Award Retrospective  
Contracts of service extending over a short period had recently been entered into by certain of the banks with employees joining their staff from overseas. These banks had been put to expense in paying the cost of transporting to South Africa these employees, who, moreover, had signed on presumably with a full knowledge of the prevailing conditions. The employees referred to were accordingly excluded from any benefit toward meeting the increased cost of living of 85 per cent.

The officials asked that he should make his award retrospective as from January 1, 1920. It was apparent that any deductions which might in future be made on account of decreased cost of living could hardly be rendered retrospective in effect; the officials would, therefore, in that event have the advantage. He was, accordingly, for this and other reasons not prepared to hold that increases should commence from a date earlier than August 1, 1920.

Certain estimates as to the proportions of salary increases since 1914, which could be considered, not as normal increments but as granted in respect of increased cost of living, were

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laid before him, but evidence in support of the figures quoted was insufficient to justify their opinion, and he had, therefore, decided to base his award directly upon the Director of Census' figures of 85 per cent, and upon the salaries paid to officials for the month of July, 1914.

Allowing for normal increases during a six-year period he agreed with the banks' contention that it would be inequitable and unsound that the cost of living increase should be met entirely by the banks, he had decided that of this cost 65 per cent in the case of single men and 85 per cent in the case of married men, should be borne by the banks. Mr. Hofmeyr gave a table of salaries payable from August 1, 1920, to officials who joined after 1914, in addition to the normal salaries corresponding to the number of years of their services.

In regard to further points raised, Mr. Hofmeyr's decisions are as follows: The banks to pay income tax against their officials' salaries; no overtime to be paid; all war and married allowances to be dispensed with, but the banks to retain control of special acting allowances, house-allowances, local allowances, tellers' allowances, and to deal with the same in their discretion. Bonuses not to be considered as forming part of salary. This award is not to apply to the officials imported under contract, but they are to share proportionately in any future additions to the cost of living. Should this cost rise above 85 per cent a widower with a family is to be treated on the same basis as a married man. No officials' present salary and war allowances are to be reduced by this award.

The dispute between the banks and their employees, which formed the subject of the Hofmeyr award, has again developed in consequence of the employees' declaration that the banks intend to interpret the wide terms of the award in a manner to which the society takes exception. The following notice has been issued by the organizing secretary of the South African Society of Bank Officials:

Grading System Needed  
"Whereas it has come to our notice that certain members entitled to substantial benefit under the arbitration award of September 14 have been approached by their management and advised, in their own interest, to decline such addition to the emoluments, members are hereby notified that the matter is one purely between the Society of Bank Officials and the Associated Banks.

"Individual members, therefore, should decline to enter into any private negotiations and in case of need refer their respective management to the society's executive, who are determined to insist on the due fulfillment of the terms of the award and to protect the interests of the society's members, both jointly and severally, and to the fullest extent.

"Members are further reminded that the award is based on the increased cost of living, and it is the council's intention at the forthcoming conference to press for the establishment of the grading system, providing inter alia for the due regard of merit and responsibility, irrespective of and in excess of the limits indicated in the award."

## NORTH CAROLINA COTTON FACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
RALEIGH, North Carolina.—The number of bales of North Carolina cotton ginned to December 30, was 681,986, as compared with 775,526 in the same date last year. North Carolina leads the State with 61,467 bales ginned.

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## BOLSHEVISM ON DECLINE IN NORWAY

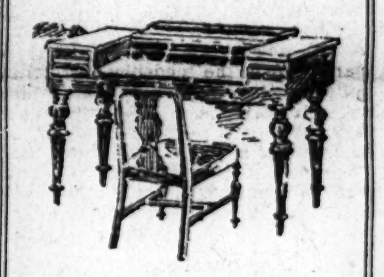
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—In many quarters there is a tendency to regard the Bolshevist movement in Norway more seriously than it deserves. Bolshevism is to be found only among industrial labor, which constitutes only a small part of the population. Even in this comparatively small class it is on the decline. By a Norwegian Government degree, the import or export of Bolshevist propaganda literature is prohibited. Several of the Labor leaders are opponents of Bolshevism, and there is now a movement on foot the result of which may very soon lead to a split in Labor, and the Bolsheviki will then, no doubt, and themselves in the minority.

It has been noteworthy that the Norwegian electors, consisting of all men and women from 25 years of age upward, have recently on two occasions strongly reacted against Socialism. Both at the parliamentary elections two years ago, and at the communal and municipal elections last year, the Socialists, including the Bolsheviki, have returned in less numbers all over the country.

The official statistics just published show that at the elections, last year the number of Socialist electors in the rural districts has decreased from 37.7 per cent to 37 per cent of the total number of electors, and in the towns from 42.5 per cent to 36.7 per cent. As the elections are based on universal suffrage for men and women, the results may be considered a fair expression of the true opinion of the nation as a whole.

## BERLIN STREET PATROLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—The present republic, with its aims for freedom, by doing away with many valuable regulations, has succeeded in depriving the streets of Berlin of considerable order and protection. There used to be policemen standing at almost every street corner both day and night. The policemen were relieved every two hours. These have all now disappeared and in their place there are patrols of two "safety soldiers," as they are called, who go through the streets day and night. No one knows where they are to be found, if they are likely to appear at all. It is only natural that marauders take advantage of this. There never has been anything like so much crime as there is at the present time. The cyclists and carts used to be bound to carry a light—now they go without, at the risk of the general public, because they know there is no policeman to stop them and take their names and addresses preparatory to a fine.



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## ENTENTE NEEDED ON IBERIAN PENINSULA

Economic and Financial Alliance  
Advocated Between Spain  
and Portugal Which Might  
Develop Into Military Pact

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—In existing circumstances a peculiar interest attaches to the insistence with which the idea of a closer Hispano-Portuguese approximation is advocated, first in one quarter, then another. The popular idea that the Portuguese and the Spanish are wide apart, and must remain so, the Portuguese so much disliking and distrusting their neighbors, is very much discounted by all that is said and done by publicists in Portugal, and some see a significance in the fact that there are more suggestions of this kind—at the time when Portugal is in extreme difficulties—than there has been before.

Only the other day, in an interview in The Christian Science Monitor, a highly influential Portuguese personage committed himself to the statement that only England or Spain could help Portugal out of her present trouble, and though the way in which Spain might do it was not indicated, there was a suggestion that it must be economic and to some extent political. One factor of the utmost importance in the situation is just this, that both countries at the present time have a great embarrassment in common in that both, to a varying extent, are troubled acutely by the Syndicalists, while at the same time there is very good reason to believe that the movement in Portugal is in a large measure being directed from Spain. Any considerable upheaval in one part of the peninsula through this cause would, it is believed, have some repercussion in the rest.

### Western League of Europe

In the way of this Hispano-Portuguese approximation little that has been written in recent times has attracted more attention than an article that has just been printed in the Lisbon newspaper, "A Patria" by the well-known publicist, Trindade Coelho, in favor, as he describes it, in the title, of a Hispano-Portuguese understanding. It has been extensively quoted in Spain as well as in Portugal. Mr. Coelho advocates an economic and financial alliance between Spain and Portugal, an alliance which he says might in time become amplified in the direction of a military understanding.

It is noted that in 1916 Mr. Coelho in the newspaper, "A Opinio," re-emphasized the tendency of English policy in the direction of establishing an understanding with Spain; if, he says now, that understanding could be amplified so as to bring France and Portugal into the scheme, the four peoples might form what in 1906 was being called the Western League of Europe.

### French Aid Recalled

Mr. Coelho recalls the assistance that the French newspapers gave to Spain in 1906, a circumstance which had much to do with the furtherance of the idea which was put forward by the English press. During the recent war, the writer says, Spain preserved her neutrality in order better to serve the interests of humanity, but ever since 1906 it has been evident that Spanish foreign policy has been tending every day more and more in the direction of approximation with England and France. Being bound up with European politics and as third colonial power, Portugal ought not and could not go on her way in isolation; the very Spanish policy of an understanding with France, the friend of Portugal, and with England, ally of the same, was what drew Portugal toward a better understanding with her neighbors, of what conditions, then, ought it to be established?

Mr. Coelho answers his question by saying that for the present the understanding with Spain ought to be strictly economic and financial. In other words such an understanding ought to aspire to convert the Iberian peninsula into a territory where all the inhabitants should strive for the establishment of a peaceful and productive work, the interchange of products with the utmost and best guarantee of their liberties and their interests. The peninsula was rich in production, and those products of which she had little, or was short of absolutely, might be apportioned by Portugal in her capacity of third colonial power.

### A Wall Against Surprises

Such an economic and financial understanding would lead later to a military understanding. Thus in Western Europe there would come to be formed an indestructible block, one that would be a guarantee of the peace of the world and a wall against "possible surprises that might come their way from the other side of the Atlantic."

Don Alfonso XIII, the most excellent constitutional king, a king with an activity and a tact that were wholly exemplary, knew very well that it was no good for Spain to attempt any revival of the old imperialist policy such as was practiced under Carlos V, the old policy of violence and dominion which in those days was wholly inadaptable to modern European policy. Spain had no need of expansion now; in those days people were not great according to the greater or lesser extensions of their territory; they were great according to the sum of their intellectual and moral values. And at the finish of an expression of ideas, which some say is too optimistic

in tone and takes too much for granted, Trindade Coelho remarks that European policy today is entirely a policy of understanding among those peoples who have the closest affinity for each other in the matter of race and most economic interests in common, and this being so, an understanding between the peoples who form the Iberian peninsula was a matter both of convenience and urgency.

## GREEKS IN LONDON EXPRESS VIEWS

They Declare Greece Needs  
Constitutional Monarch and a  
Permanent Foreign Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the annual meeting of the Anglo-Hellenic League which was recently held at King's College, London, the demand was made for the recall of Mr. Venizelos. The chairman (the Hon. W. Pember Reeves), announced that the policy of the executive committee in the present critical position in the Near East was one of unabated confidence in Mr. Venizelos. They placed on record their hope that Greek patriots of all parties would unite in such a compromise as would at the same time stabilize the dynasty of Greece and avert the disastrous consequences with which vital Hellenic interests would otherwise be threatened.

"While lamenting the result of the elections and fully recognizing their embarrassing and dangerous consequences," the statement continued, "we desire to point out that the settlement of the Near East and the future of its inhabitants must not be governed by feelings of sympathy with any individual, however eminent, or by feelings of anger at any popular vote, however short-sighted and ungrateful. It would be easy for the great powers to discard and ruin the Near East, but to do so would entail retreating Turkey in a commanding position in the Near East."

### Need to Speak Plainly

"Meanwhile it is a duty to speak plainly of Greece. Studiously correct and friendly as the attitude of the French Government has been, the efforts of certain French newspapers to harry England into tearing up the Treaty of Sevres in order to avenge Venizelos in Greece, is an attempt to mask bad diplomacy by dubious sympathy. They aim, by the sacrifice of Greece, at bribing the Nationalists to leave Syria and Cilicia unmolested. The general elections are not to be taken as a vote against the Venizelist foreign policy. If Greece does not retain the friendship of England she will not have a friend in the world."

"It is imperatively necessary that all moderate and reasonable elements there should so far forget party rancor as to place the throne and succession on a permanent and constitutional basis. For Greece to come to a position when each change of government might involve a demand for a new king would make the country the derision of Europe, but this position will inevitably arise if kings try to be their own prime ministers in a democratic country. If they do that, popular prime ministers will want to have their own kings."

### Permanent Foreign Policy

"Greece requires a constitutional monarch and a permanent foreign policy which shall not be made the football of parties. Further, the baneful custom which has grown up under which the fall of a ministry is followed by sweeping changes in diplomatic, administrative, judicial, and military services, is destructive of efficiency and fatally adapted to exacerbate party rancor, and make moderation, wise compromise, and opportune patriotic cooperation more and more difficult."

On the motion of Mr. Marchetti, seconded by the vice-chairman, the meeting agreed to the adoption of the policy outlined, with only two dissentients.

## CHINA DEVELOPING FARMING INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is interesting to learn that the Government of China is giving great attention to agricultural problems, and that the latest developments in a part of the great republic of the Far East may be of benefit to agriculturists outside that country. A Wool and Leather Industries Commission has been formally instituted in Peking, and the President of the Chinese Republic has appointed Shung Shih Yi as president. The functions of this commission are, later all, as follows:

To locate the regions best suited for raising cattle and sheep and to study the present output, quality, demand and transportation facilities of wool and leather in these regions.

To ascertain the quantity and kinds of wool and leather required by foreign countries and to study the world's conditions concerning wool and leather.

To establish stock raising farms, wool and leather factories and laboratories, and make a comparative study of the different machinery and equipments used in the wool and leather industries and of the methods of marketing the products.

To gather information and to receive reports on wool and leather industries from different provinces; to translate foreign technical books; and to publish magazines and bulletins concerning these industries.

To send out from time to time parties of experts to lecture in various cattle and sheep raising districts, in order to accelerate the development of wool and leather industries.

## PROHIBITION MOVE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Motion Now Before Lower House  
for a Referendum on Prohibition  
Issue on the Occasion of  
the 1921 General Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Speculation on the prohibition issue is now centered on this State. The general elections are due early in 1921 and there is a motion before the lower house of the South Australia Legislature for a referendum on the question on the occasion of the appeal to the people. All sorts of tactics to prevent that are being openly employed.

The proposal which is being debated in the assembly—the chamber elected by the popular vote—is for a referendum "on the question of the prohibition, sale, manufacture, importation, transit and possession of alcoholic liquor, except for medicinal, scientific, sacramental and industrial purposes." The champion of the motion is Major Smeaton, who has been a life-long advocate of temperance and was chief censor during the great war. He is, however, likely to be defeated.

The Labor Party is opposed to an incidental referendum. Its policy is to have in the Constitution an automatic scheme for the operation of the referendum at any time, and for the initiative and recall on the part of the electors. The Labor members have declared already that they will not agree to a consultative referendum such as that proposed by Major Smeaton, and as the Liberals are opposed to any appeal to the people, there is an assured majority against the proposal. Major Smeaton has been advised by parliamentary colleagues to abandon his case but he is going right on.

### Attitude of Liberals

The view of the Liberal Party—apart from the opposition to the referendum generally—is that there ought not to be any question introduced at the general elections which would militate against a clear understanding of purely political and administrative issues. These legislators fear that the matter of prohibition is one of such lively moment that the vote would be at the expense of what are considered to be more important questions of state. That represents the attitude of all excepting six or seven members of the Assembly, and the probability is that Major Smeaton's resolution will be adjourned until recess overtakes it and no decision, one way or the other, is recorded.

The case for a prohibition referendum, as presented by Major Smeaton, took between four and five hours. It consisted of an exhaustive examination of the whole question in all parts of the world, and particularly Australia. The speaker emphasized that the issue had long ceased to be a sentimental one—it was a matter of economic urgency. He said there were 85,000 school children in South Australia who, through their teachers, were now receiving instruction in the various aspects of the drink curse, and yet there were members who were opposing their fathers and mothers being allowed to express an opinion, for the guidance of Parliament, whether or not the traffic should be stopped.

### Making of the Nation

Two factors which stood for the making of the Australian nation were character and efficiency, and they could not have either unless they had a sober and moral people. It was the duty of the state to stand between a man and his weakness. The law of South Australia for some years had declared that all hotels should close at 6 p. m. If the people could do that—and that had come about as the result of a referendum—why should they not be allowed to decide whether the reform ought not to go further?

"In view of the liquor poll in Queensland," said Major Smeaton, "the figures of a previous census of medical men in Brisbane were significant. One hundred and four had pronounced for prohibition, two for continuance and 22 for state control. Advocates of prohibition will not be depressed if prohibition should not be carried in the State. We believe it will be carried eventually, and we have started already a three-year educational course among the people to insure victory at the next general elections. We have great and influential backing for our cause in Australia and it must prevail."

### Drink and Education

The advocates of prohibition are emphasizing the fact that Judge Gordon of the Supreme Court has expressed the opinion that 70 per cent of the crime in the State is due to the influence of strong drink. Major Smeaton remarked that South Australia last year spent £1,778,000 on drink and only £400,000 on education. There was something wrong with those figures if the State was to progress.

"This House," concluded Major Smeaton, "may resist the will of the people some of the time but it cannot do it all the time."

Meanwhile the hearts of the prohibitionists have been gladdened by an important, if unconscious, assistance by the Licensing Court. It has ordered the closing down of 12 hotels in the city area, which is a mile square. For three and a half years an inquiry has been proceeding into the question of the redundancy of licensed houses in the four terraces which flank the capital on each side. This court was appointed by the government in 1916 and some months later it began the investigation. The chairman, in delivering his judgment, was careful to point out

that prohibition propaganda had nothing to do with the procedure but the public had its own idea about that.

For a long time there has been an agitation in favor of reducing the number of the hotels. There are now 108 within the four terraces and it is regarded as a triumph for the temperance party that the Licensing Court had found that "at least there are not too few hotels in Adelaide." The tribunal added that there was not the slightest justification for an increase. The chairman mentioned that no member of the court had any previous knowledge of the number of licensed premises, or their character, and their decision had been reached after an exhaustive examination of the position. The bench has also insisted on improvements to other hotels and a general "cleaning up" has been ordered. On the whole the liquor premises in South Australia are regarded as among the most satisfactory in Australia, from the point of view of the police—and that is not helpful to prohibition propaganda.

The members of the ministry are not sympathetic toward the question of a referendum. Three of them represent wine-growing districts. The Premier has always been opposed to prohibition and, in his capacity as Attorney-General, has been making consistent efforts to regulate the traffic and stimulating the police to vigilance. The Minister of Repatriation is going ahead with his scheme of placing soldiers on wine-growing lands. The Minister of Education, in the Temperance Alliance. There is, at all events, a growing feeling for the restriction of the liquor trade and an amendment has just been made to a bill, which allowed six hours business on December 25, that the bar shall be open for only a third of that time.

## AIR NAVIGATION BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Winston S. Churchill, who combines in the British Cabinet the posts of Secretary of State for War and Air Minister, has now before Parliament an air navigation bill with two main objects: Firstly, it empowers the government to carry out a convention between Great Britain and other countries which was signed in Paris on October 13, 1919, so that the government may have the right of licensing, inspecting and regulating aerodromes and access thereto. They will be authorized to prescribe the conditions under which aircraft may be used for carrying goods, mails and passengers and, most important of all, powers will be taken to lay down the conditions upon which aircraft may pass or may convey merchandise and so forth into and out of the British Isles.

All this was done during the war by executive action, but with the end of the war it becomes essential to provide for the future by legislation. Supplementary powers are proposed for the establishment of aerodromes by the national government and by local authorities and provision made as to lighthouses, signals and the imposition of penalties for breach of the act. The act may be applied to any British possession or protected territory, including those under British mandate from the League of Nations, but not including India or the self-governing dominions, which are expected to legislate for themselves on parallel lines.

The second part of the bill is aimed at times of emergency, and confers upon the Secretary of State special power: e. g., to prohibit the navigation of aircraft over the British Isles or territorial waters.

The most important clause of all in a juristic sense provides that no one shall be liable in respect of trespass or nuisance by reason only of the flight of aircraft over any property at a reasonable height above the ground. A special statutory action replaces these remedies at common law, damages being recoverable in respect of material damage or loss caused by aircraft, their passengers, or by articles falling from them.

It may be added that several local authorities have already applied to the government for advice as to the licensing of aerodromes and aircraft to ply for hire in their districts or from the seashore adjoining their districts, and as to the making of by-laws and general regulations with respect to such aircraft, and a number of companies are anxious to take up concessions for providing aerodromes, particularly at seaside and other holiday resorts, where it is hoped to stimulate a profitable traffic.

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## NO COMMUNISM FOR GERMAN PEASANTS

Newspaper Declares That No  
Concessions Can Induce Peasants  
to Relent in Their Present  
Opposition to Bolshevism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The annual congress of the German Communist Party which has just concluded here deserves consideration even though, as has been repeatedly emphasized in these dispatches, Communism or Bolshevism, to give it another name, is losing what influence it had over the German workers. Four hundred delegates took part in the proceedings, which were held in a hall decorated with Bolshevik colors and the photographs of Nicholas Lenin, Leon Trotsky, and other high priests of the movement.

A warm welcome having been extended to the representatives of the Communist parties of England, Holland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, the opening speech was delivered by Paul Levi, one of the handful of Communist Reichstag deputies. He declared that the vast social economic and political experiment now being tried in Russia has captured the imagination of the workers of the world, that capitalism was on the verge of collapse and that with its downfall the proletariat would be called on to govern. The future of Communism, he declared amid the cheers of his audience, never looked rosier.

### The Central Problem

The most interesting debates took place on the questions of unemployment and the land program of the party. Fritz Heckert said that although the collapse of capitalism was at hand the worst consequences of that collapse would fall first of all upon the proletariat and not upon the capitalists. "Either," he continued, "we shall destroy capitalism in the coming struggle or the proletariat will go under and after it the capitalists. The latter process can be only hindered through revolution, and we must so prepare for it that the revolution can be achieved and victory reached as speedily as possible, if intense suffering in the interval is to be spared the workers."

Unemployment was the central problem which had to be solved, and the solution could only be reached through revolution. In Germany at the present moment there were, he continued, 3,000,000 workers on short time and 349,000 men and women in receipt of government out-of-work benefit. The problem, however, was a world-wide one and not, of course, purely German. The Communist Party in Germany should take the lead of the unemployed and compel the leaders of trade unionism to give not only their sympathy but also their active help in the solving of a problem of the utmost seriousness.

### Helping the Unemployed

In the discussion which followed several speakers complained that vague phrases about revolution were not likely to give the unemployed workers' councils was urged and until that was achieved it was contended that in addition to money, free food and free boots should be distributed among the unemployed, their wives and children. Self-help on the lines of the English unemployed who had seized public buildings and run up the red flag, said one speaker, must be adopted by the German workers, while the 9,000,000 organized German trade unionists should give generously toward funds to be raised for their unfortunate brothers.

A resolution was eventually passed promising all the financial support possible to the unemployed of Germany. The necessity of a Communist agrarian program was urged in the debate which followed, if the peasants of Germany were to be expected to

rally to the cause of revolution. A resolution, which suggested that there should be no expropriation of the farms of small holders, was submitted to the congress but provoked considerable opposition from the delegates, who maintained that no compromise should be made or surrender of tenets tolerated. One speaker contended it was sheer folly to endeavor to win over the peasants to Communism and that the only way to deal with them was to drive them from the land and replace them by Communists from the towns.

### The Present Stumbling-Block

Another speaker declared that without the help of the peasants no permanent Soviet system was possible or practicable in Germany. Adolph Hoffman, one of the leaders of the party, admitted the land problem was the most difficult which confronted the German Communists. The small peasants and even the fairly substantial farmers, he said, must be separated from the great landlords. They must be convinced that their interests had nothing in common with those of the Junkers and owners of large estates. "If our party comes to power we shall be able then to formulate an agrarian program. It is not ideal, but as in Soviet Russia the realities of the situation should not be overlooked. The German peasants must be promised the certainty of a comfortable existence under Communism if we are to rally them to our side."

The difficulties of removing or softening the antagonism of the German peasants toward Communism, as indicated and so frankly admitted at the congress, have provoked ironical comments from the press organs of the great agricultural landlords. The "Deutsche Zeitung," which represents in the main the interests of the farmers, declares that no matter what concessions the Communists make there is not the least possibility of the peasants rallying to their cause or, indeed, relenting in their present opposition to Bolshevism.

## ANTI-SINN FEINERS ISSUE A WARNING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The following notice has been issued in Cork by the Sinn Fein Society, Cork and district. Circle of membership 2000 and still growing. To all Cork citizens—Take notice that any householder known to shelter any rebel or who is known to subscribe to any rebel funds, or to assist in any way the murderous gang of assassins known as Sinn Fein, had better increase their fire and life insurance as it will be needed. It will be wiser than buying spurious Dail Eireann bonds. Remember 1914. Remember 1798. By order of the Committee. J. P. H. D., secretary."

While the past month has been meteorologically one of the brightest Ireland has ever experienced, it has been, in other respects, one of the blackest months on record. The casualties among the constabulary and military were double that of any previous month since January, 1919, when the attacks on the Crown forces commenced, the killed numbering 56 and the wounded 41. During armed attacks the casualties in killed and wounded in the Irish republican army numbered 120. Including men, women and children, the unarmed civilians killed by the armed forces of the crown totaled 61 and the wounded 101.

Other activities of the government forces included the destruction or partial destruction by fire or otherwise, of 33 public halls and clubs, nine creameries, five newspaper offices, 193 shops, private residences and farmhouses; crops of 71 farms, and the flogging of 55 men. These figures are compiled from the daily press and give a fair idea of how misleading is the statement that law and order is being restored in Ireland since the late drastic methods of coercion have come into force.

The appeal made on November 16 at a special Labor conference in Dublin for the termination of all sectional disputes in view of the big railway crisis has resulted in the termination of the builders' strike, and about 2000 men who were involved are now returning to work.

## GERMANS MUST MAKE NO MORE AEROPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The inter-allied commission for the control of aviation in Germany has, it is learned, formally prohibited the construction of aeroplanes and flying machines of every description in Germany for the present on the ground that the provisions of the Treaty of Peace relating to the delivery of war aviation matériel have not yet been complied with. The following is the text of the prohibition delivered to the German ministry:

"Your Excellency: I have the honor of sending you herewith copy of the resolution of the conference of representatives of November 8 last, with reference to the Spa protocol and the resolution of Boulogne which relates to the date on which the construction and importation of aviation matériel in Germany until three months after the date upon which the provisions of Article 232 of the Treaty of Peace have been fully complied with is, therefore, still in force. I beg you to give the necessary instructions in order to make this known to all parties concerned."

Signed,  
"E. A. Masterman, Air Commodore, President of the Allied Commission for the Control of Aviation."

"The resolution relating to the protocol of the Spa conference, dated July 12, is hereby declared null and void, and the resolution of Boulogne, dated July 22, 1920, is hereby confirmed and in force."

As a result of the action taken by the Allies, shipments of German-made aeroplanes intended for the United States of America and South America have been stopped and foreign orders are being canceled. In view of the fact that hidden aeroplanes and aviation matériel are still being discovered in various parts of Germany by the inter-allied commission, many months may elapse before the building and export of German flying machines is again permitted by the Allies.

## RUSSIAN LITERATURE FORBIDDEN IN NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—By the King's order-in-council, there is a recent prohibition against the import of Russian literature in Norway. The north of Norway has for some time been a transit-place for communistic literature and revolutionary essays. In Norwegian steamers they were carried to the harbors of England, France and Spain. The authorities of these countries were aware of this and took action. In some cases the Norwegian sailors in Spanish harbors were not even allowed to go ashore. The prohibition now has come, and the difficulties of foreign policy have disappeared. The Conservatives maintain that the order is no attack on the free thought and the free word—transit literature only being concerned. On the other side it is maintained that it is impossible to prevent the import of articles which other countries might wish not to be forwarded.

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Punch and Judy Call on Carlos and Elvira

The summer had passed quickly for Punch and Judy as they had given several performances a day in the Children's Theater of the Luxembourg Gardens. They had given more performances this year than ever before when they came to reckon them up, now that the theater was closed for the winter and snow was on the ground outside.

"I believe that we have given fully 1800 performances," ventured Punch. "More than that," declared Judy.

"I'll give a great many extra ones on Saturdays and holidays." "Eleven hundred and eleven may not be positively the number," Punch continued Judy, "for today is the first time that we have considered counting up the performances, but I am sure that we have appeared on the stage here this summer at least that many times. I would not subtract a single one, but I might add several."

"It has been such a pleasure to act on the same stage with you," said Punch with a gallant bow, "that I must have forgotten many of the performances as your excellencies occupied all my attention outside of my own acting."

"Punch, Punch!" exclaimed Judy, smiling, "do you remember when you began to bow in that fashion?" "You mean at the Maison Paton?" inquired Punch, "when I got my satin suit of a Spanish nobleman and my plumed hat? That was a pleasant place to play."

"Yes, the stage in the big window of the Maison Paton was a very pleasant place to play," agreed Judy. "It was certainly preferable to being packed away in Monsieur Leblanc's attic, and besides we had such jolly trips out in the city on several snowy nights."

"I have not forgotten the night you took me along," said the Policeman whom Punch and Judy had thought was asleep, "the snowballing and sliding on the river and the restaurant where we stopped."

"Why, Poi," said Judy, for she had given him this name for short during the summer. "Would you really like to do this winter as we did last winter?"

"I surely would," answered the Policeman quickly.

"I would, too," echoed Punch almost at the same time that the Policeman was speaking, "and I propose that we just plan to start out and get a place to act in the city right away. I am sure that Monsieur Paton will want us again. Why! he has kept those who were our fellow actors in his store all summer, to be sure, in boxes or in a drawer, but he must have intended to have them act in his store this winter and us, too, if he could procure our services."

"Oh, well!" said Judy, "Carlos and Elvira. How I should enjoy having them act with us again! Elvira played the part of a maid so well and Carlos was fine. We must go and call on them this very night and find out if they have heard of any plans for winter performances."

"An excellent plan, Judy," responded Punch. "Splendid!" added the Policeman, who was a man of few words, as you probably know.

"Are you ready?" asked Judy. In answer, Punch gave a quick nod of his head, and running over to the window jumped out. The Policeman followed him in delight and then both waited to assist Judy as she landed from her leap out of the window.

Judy now took Punch by the right hand and the Policeman by the left and they ran across the grass plots powdered with light snow, and over the paths of the garden till they came to the gate leading out of the big park and playground into the city streets. The Rue des Rennes was only a few steps from here, and they went to it directly and up this avenue straight to the Maison Paton, where they had left Carlos and Elvira in the latter part of spring.

The little marionettes were, indeed, amusing figures as they trotted briskly along. "The Maison Paton was closed; indeed, it was so late that all the places were closed except a few little restaurants which kept open all night. The three were looking around for an open window in the big store through which they might enter, and it seemed as if their search was to be in vain, when a little window not far from the ground was opened and a familiar voice called, 'Is it you?'"

"Of course it is," answered Punch and Judy together.

Then two tiny heads were stretched out of the little window, and two months opened as one, exclaiming "Oh!"

"Aren't you going to invite us in, Elvira?" asked Judy.

"Yes, do come in," answered Carlos. "We are so delighted to see you," added Elvira. "We heard footsteps outside which we knew could be none other than the footsteps of marionettes, and what marionettes would know of this place and come here in the middle of the night if not you, my Lady Judy and Sir Punch and Honorable Policeman?"

"I call him Poi now," said Judy. "We will come in and see you if you will lower some kind of a rope or cord up which we can climb."

"I believe that we could reach the window easily by standing on one another's shoulders proposed Punch. 'Let's try.'"

Judy was quick to climb to his shoulders and Carlos reached down and lifted her inside the store.

"Now it's your turn, Poi," cried Punch and lifted him to his shoulders and in another moment he had climbed to the sill of the little open window.

Punch ran back a little ways and called Carlos to hold his hands down as far as possible and ready to catch him; then he ran and gave a big jump up into the air, caught Carlos' extended hands and was pulled inside.

"This is great fun," said Punch, "and it's very jolly to see you again. We must surely plan to act together this winter."

"I am at your service," answered Carlos with a bow. "Nothing would please me more. I have just been waiting and hoping that you would come for us to be members of your company. I heard Monsieur Paton of our store talking with your manager, Monsieur Leblanc."

"Oh! please tell us quickly what they said," interrupted Judy.

"I did not hear quite all they said," continued Carlos. "They said something about one week here, which I suppose means in the window of the store on a stage similar to the pleasant one on which we acted last year, and then they said something about traveling."

"Traveling!" exclaimed Judy delighted, "that is just what we would most enjoy. We have never been outside of Paris and now we will go to other cities in France, and I have heard the children and nurse and parents in our audiences talk about other French cities and how beautiful they are, and maybe we may get to the English Channel and then perhaps across to England. The largest city in the world is London, in England, you know, and if we get to England we will surely go to London. Only think of it, Punch, and Poi! Oh! Carlos and Elvira! that is entirely enough good news for one day or night or both, and now we must go back to the Luxembourg, for we would talk all night about what we might see and we had all better go home as soon as we can now. Come Punch; come, Poi. Good night, Carlos. Good night, Elvira."

And before there was a moment to protest, Judy had gotten out of the window and there was nothing for Punch and the Policeman to do but to follow her and to scamper back to their home in the Luxembourg Gardens and clamber inside.

"Why, these days they have machines that make them quicker and better. You know some of the pencils I gave you yesterday, that are not wood but paper; you have to unroll the paper when you want to sharpen them? Well, cedar got scarce so some manufacturers made that kind of pencils. You saw the farmer planting little cedar trees when you were in the country. Well, some day maybe those same trees will be used to make some pencils."

"I wonder what those Astecs would say if they saw these pencils?" How nice they write and everything," said Helen.

"Yes, the great mines are still full and there are lots of little cedar trees now."

"Mother, I'm always going to keep this pencil, because if it had not been for this I wouldn't have thought to ask Daddy."

"How to Make Furniture Dining Board"

If you live in a "craftsman" house, a bungalow or some kind of "camp," you won't want to eat your meals off a shiny oak or mahogany table. To be artistic the furniture in a house should suit the style of the house. Perhaps you say that "We have looked in all the furniture stores and cannot find the kind of tables and things you mean." There is a simple way around such difficulties. Why not make your own furniture?

We have not used a tablecloth for five years, or since we came into our own cottage. You see it is built something like an old English farmstead, with no plaster in the ceiling, beams showing, rough plaster walls and lots

of dull-stained woodwork. The furniture corresponds, of course. The magazine table behind the lounge and the dining table are both of cypress, that is, greenish-black. I am going to tell you how I made the dining table, or perhaps it would be better to say how I helped to make the table, because you see I did not have the time or the special tools with which to make it all myself.

I chose cypress, because the rooms downstairs are finished with this kind of wood. I wanted it to look something like the dining boards seen in pictures of olden times books, and at the same time fit into the space intended for it, so the dimensions were to be: length, 6 ft. 3 in.; breadth, 3 ft.; height, 2 ft. 5 in.

Now I only possessed a few of the simpler tools and I wanted the table

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## The Pencil

Helen's mother was playing "Dickory, Dickory Dock," the mouse ran up the clock," with her, when all of a sudden Helen sprang up, pushed her magazine down and pushed a pencil in front of her eyes.

"Daddy, what is a lead pencil made of? How can they make lead write?" "Well, Professor," said her mother, "I guess it is up to you to tell her how lead pencils are made. I would like to hear, too."

"In the first place, a lead pencil is not lead at all! It has not one particle of lead in it! That which we call 'lead' is pulverized carbon, or graphite. The name came from the old days of Cortes, who in 1520 found the Astecs using pieces of lead in the shape of pencils, or crayons to make their drawings with."

"About 50 years later, a mine of graphite, or plumbago, was found in England—at Burrowdale, Cumberland—and the manufacture of pencils as we know them commenced. This mine was carefully guarded by soldiers all the time. It only worked six weeks during the year."

"The graphite was ground until it was perfectly smooth, then pressed into sticks and enclosed in wooden tubes. The first pencils were very crude, but gradually they found how to make them. The graphite was very soft, so they put a little clay into it and that made it harder."

"William Monroe and Joseph Dixon were two Americans who took up this new industry about 1812. A great mine of graphite was discovered in Ticonderoga, New York—the purest ever found! It was 99.3 per cent pure carbon. Monroe lived in Concord, Massachusetts, and he found that cedar made the finest wood for the enclosing of the graphite. There was lots of cedar in New England those days."

"Gradually the industry proceeded, until today tens of millions of pencils are being manufactured for the boys and girls to take to school with them every day, and for little girls' mothers to play 'Dickory, Dickory Dock' with."

"Daddy, who is making all these pencils now?"

"Why, these days they have machines that make them quicker and better. You know some of the pencils I gave you yesterday, that are not wood but paper; you have to unroll the paper when you want to sharpen them? Well, cedar got scarce so some manufacturers made that kind of pencils. You saw the farmer planting little cedar trees when you were in the country. Well, some day maybe those same trees will be used to make some pencils."

"I wonder what those Astecs would say if they saw these pencils?" How nice they write and everything," said Helen.

"Yes, the great mines are still full and there are lots of little cedar trees now."

"Mother, I'm always going to keep this pencil, because if it had not been for this I wouldn't have thought to ask Daddy."

"How to Make Furniture Dining Board"

If you live in a "craftsman" house, a bungalow or some kind of "camp," you won't want to eat your meals off a shiny oak or mahogany table. To be artistic the furniture in a house should suit the style of the house. Perhaps you say that "We have looked in all the furniture stores and cannot find the kind of tables and things you mean." There is a simple way around such difficulties. Why not make your own furniture?

We have not used a tablecloth for five years, or since we came into our own cottage. You see it is built something like an old English farmstead, with no plaster in the ceiling, beams showing, rough plaster walls and lots

of dull-stained woodwork. The furniture corresponds, of course. The magazine table behind the lounge and the dining table are both of cypress, that is, greenish-black. I am going to tell you how I made the dining table, or perhaps it would be better to say how I helped to make the table, because you see I did not have the time or the special tools with which to make it all myself.

I chose cypress, because the rooms downstairs are finished with this kind of wood. I wanted it to look something like the dining boards seen in pictures of olden times books, and at the same time fit into the space intended for it, so the dimensions were to be: length, 6 ft. 3 in.; breadth, 3 ft.; height, 2 ft. 5 in.

Now I only possessed a few of the simpler tools and I wanted the table

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to be "just right," that is, the several boards composing the top fitted accurately and finished smoothly. So I went to the telephone and had a talk with the lumber factory, told the man who answered what I proposed to do, and gave the following order for lumber (dressed):

1. 12 ft. 6 in. of 3 ft. x 1 1/4 in. (for top).

2. 9 ft. of 2 in. x 2 in. (for legs).

3. 3 ft. 6 in. of 1 1/4 in. x 2 1/2 in. (for cross pieces).

4. 5 ft. of 1 in. x 3 1/2 in. (for braces).

5. 4 ft. 9 in. of 1 1/4 x 6 in. (for footboards).

"Wouldn't you like us to glue the top boards together?" asked the voice. I certainly would, and told him so. When the lumber arrived it was smoothly planed and in the lengths

Set the footboard in place (if it fits snugly it won't have to be fastened) and then place on the top. Be careful to have the top exactly at right angles to the legs. Now put several screws through the braces, from underneath of course, and be sure that they are not long enough to pierce the surface. It will likely be necessary to stiffen the table by screwing four small steel brackets underneath, between the legs and the top, lengthways of the table.

Nothing remains now but the staining and waxing. Two or three coats of some first-class wood dye and a liberal application of a mixture of beeswax and turpentine will create a beautiful finish, bringing out the grain of the wood and making a surface that is almost impervious to heat and water.

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## What a Child Told Me

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
The dormouse is ready for bed, When the leaves turn to yellow and red;

And the fat green frog, Who lives by the bog, Will soon to our coal-cellar hie. We'll have lovely games of "I spy," And he won't get a teeny bit black. I know, cos' I dusted his back Last year, just to see;

And the folks laughed at me. I love when the brown leaves fall: And some of them sit on our wall 'Till the wind blows a kiss As big as this.

Then over and over they go, Right on to the ground below. And what do you think? One night, When the twinkles stars burnt bright, Two little leaves crept down My chimney, wide and brown.

I love when the big rooks caw In the elm trees by our door. I would like a ride— And I wouldn't alide Off their back. I'd sit so tight. And we'd fly all the while it was light. And then in a nest I'd hide, In the tree right at the side, Of Dad's window, then I'd peek through, And he'd say "Hello! that you?"

"Hello! that you?"

Busying the Bees

"What's the motor truck out of the garage for?" inquired Dillon hopefully.

"The better to be loaded, my dear." His mother smiled knowingly at his eagerness. "Where's Ernestine?"

"Feeding the ponies, I guess. Is it going to be very full?"

"Is what going to be full?" inquired his mother.

Dillon laughed. He was not at all vexed by her joke, because he knew whenever she played with a question it was because she was storing







## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## MONEY AS RULING FACTOR IN MARKET

How the Cost of This Commodity Reflects Generally the Condition of Industry Shown on London Exchange

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Markets must be spoken of in purely general terms. Money is the ruling factor. There were times when we used to say that the current value of money mattered little so long as it could be got at a price. The trouble now is that needs for money grow, while we have definitely decided that the manufacture of credit must not be resumed. At the moment we have an unusually clear sight of the interplay of cause and effect. Thus far the need for money has been most openly avowed by an industry which more than any other was spurred into a preposterous spasm of activity by the outbreak of extravagance that followed the armistice. The motor-manufacturing industry has been the first to show plain signals of distress. Others have made no secret that working capital was urgently required by paying high rates for short-term securities. It was left to a motor undertaking to admit that having been among the first to adopt that expensive method of financing, it cannot carry on unless it raises money on a prior lien security.

## Result of Cancellations

Orders have been canceled on such a scale that the company is left with half-finished work and raw material which lock up all its resources. Here we have a blow delivered at what was assumed to be the unassailable priority of the short-term notes so freely created in recent months. In proportion as they are degraded from that position the status of ordinary shares deteriorates. The temptation to investors to buy such shares at the greatly reduced levels to which liquidation and apprehension have brought them is lessened. Another motor undertaking of the first standing reports trading loss for its last year. It has reserves enough to fall back on, but falling back on reserves generally means selling first-class investments. Thus the reaction in a single trade from the overdone after-war boom involves three classes of securities: their own permanent capital issues, recent creations of short-term notes, and government stocks in which reserves are mostly held.

A well-remembered governor of the Bank of England, though his term in that office was nearly 40 years since, used to say that the only way to avoid crises was to abolish the "day of reckoning." That uncommodious revision is now subject to revision. In international transactions the day of reckoning has become the day you enter into them; a day so fraught with potentialities, seldom favorable, that it has become the day of leaving alone. In domestic business the reluctance of banks to make advances and their proclivity to call them in, generally with some regard to the commonwealth and to the assistance of legitimate enterprise, have established that today and every day is the day of reckoning for people with unaided resources. We have nothing of the old sudden pull-up to unchecked adventure, but a gradual gathering of warning signs. May we then hope that these signs have been as well marked, learned and inwardly digested that every far-seeing person has been prepared for the ultimate day of reckoning?

## Balance Day of Banks

We have spoken of that day as today and every day. To many it spells the last day of December. That solely because it is the balance date of the big banks, which now regulate our commercial finance, and would, if their customers had their way, play a greater part in regulating state finance. In spite of all temptations the banks remain the dominant servants of the state. The Chancellor of the Exchequer finds the moment inopportune for funding operations except on a retail scale, and the banks, rather than drive him to hand-to-mouth borrowings from the Bank of England—with repercussions elsewhere—faithfully renew his treasury bills. They dislike his system, or his want of it; they dislike to refuse or recall commercial advances (often with their own loans as security), but they will not let down the state.

Thus far, as already noted, failure to prepare against depression has been palpably revealed only in the case of comparatively new industries, where productive enthusiasm has not been tempered by prolonged financial experience. Of course, no industry is immune from corresponding, if less intensified, incoherence, and we approach the holiday season and the end of the year in chastened and even luxurious spirits. The active tax-collecting period looms in sight, and there is more and more evidence that the individuals who have balances at command are keeping them fluid. They refrain from giving the stock markets the relief so much required by absorbing the high-class stocks, and the speculative shares which have been eagerly prepared for sale. Far as we are away from the Duke of Wellington's devils, that high financial means had security seems to hold sway with the average British financier. A falling market with its accompanying sudden attacks and its occasional swoons will be seen as indication of a turn in the tide.

## FINANCIERS AFTER FRENCH INDUSTRIES

So Charges Deputy Paul Messier in Claiming That Coins of His Country Are Being Held Back

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A cry of alarm is raised by a French deputy, Paul Messier, about what he describes as an attempt on the part of international financiers to obtain complete control of French industry.

If there is now little money, not even copper, to be found in France it is, he says, that foreign countries, especially during the last three months, have sought and kept all French coins.

True, there are rules which are designed to prevent the exportation of French money and securities, but certainly these rules are not always effective. The traveler in Switzerland, for example, will find himself paid in French silver coins continually, whereas in France itself they are now almost unknown.

Paper money also takes its flight from France. That is, perhaps, the worst feature of all. France continues to pay at the gold rate the interests on loans contracted with America and England, while money of all kinds is being stacked up in foreign countries.

The object, according to Mr. Messier, is to oblige French industrialists and credit associations to liquidate their scrip. It is expected that this sale will bring about a considerable fall not only in French values but in foreign securities quoted and dealt with in France. While the dollar, the English sovereign, the peseta, and the Swiss franc, are mounting, international financiers reckon upon the necessity of France having to realize at low prices. Indeed, it is said that in order to meet their liabilities commercial men and a number of French banks unable to obtain credit will be forced to sell their shares at no matter what price.

"International finance established abroad means to profit by this crisis and to buy in France at liquidation prices foreign securities that can be placed later on at their proper value on the money market," international financiers establish in France reckoned upon this fall in order to obtain title deeds whose possession will enable them to control if not become masters of great French firms.

"Such is the truth that we must not hesitate to say. It is for the government to take the necessary measures."

## DIVIDENDS

The Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record January 20.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on its second preferred stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 20. The dividend covers the period from February 1, 1916 to May 1, 1916.

The Atlantic Refining Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable February 1 to stock of record January 15.

The Philadelphia Company has declared usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common stock, payable January 31 to stock of record January 13.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable February 1 to holders of record January 15.

The Standard Motor Construction Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable February 1 to stock of record January 3. Similar dividends have been paid in the last four quarters.

The Miami Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on its stock, payable February 15 to stock of record February 1.

GERMANS TAKE BIG CONTRACT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—German competition is now active, and a recent report states that a German engineering firm has obtained the contract of 40 sets of engines for a British Dominion. Some of the best British engineering firms were invited to compete, but the best home price was £480,000, against the price of £400,000. Moreover, the German firm offered speedy delivery, whereas home engineers said they could not guarantee delivery owing to labor conditions. This is the first important engineering contract wrested from the country by the Germans since the armistice.

DANISH COAL IMPORTS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—During November Denmark imported 150,000 tons of coal, of which 100,000 tons came from America and 50,000 tons from Great Britain. The normal import of coal is 200,000 tons monthly, but according to the first weeks of December the import of coal for that month is not likely to exceed the November figure. The country holds fairly good stocks, and it is anticipated that imports this year will be at considerably lower prices than those now prevailing.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The British Treasury returns for the period April 1 to December 18 show:

Receipts.....\$25,165,690  
Expenditure.....79,433,972  
Corresponding period last year.....  
Receipts.....\$26,282,564  
Expenditure.....1,025,533,044

## COUNTRY SAID TO APPROVE ACTION

Revival of War Finance Corporation by Congress Reported to Have Helped to Restore Confidence of Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Misleading rumors and statements "designed to impair the successful operation" of the War Finance Corporation have been printed in the press ever since Congress finally passed the resolution reviving the corporation, according to Eugene Meyer Jr., former director of the corporation. Answering these, Mr. Meyer says: "It has been stated that nothing could be done for two months; that a new appropriation would have to be made; that no vacancies could be done until the two vacancies on the board were filled; that good security cannot be obtained; besides a number of other statements, equally incorrect."

"The fact is that the board of three can transact any business now in the same way that it always could. Naturally, if more business is presented to the board requiring more work, more members will be necessary."

"No appropriation is needed, the fully paid-up capital stock of the corporation now being intact and on deposit with the Treasury, except that part which is still loaned out in connection with advances previously made during the war and subsequently, or such other part of the funds as may be invested in government securities. Funds may be provided in addition by sale of the corporation's bonds, for which there would be a good demand."

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to inquiries before the Joint Agriculture Committee of the House and Senate, and before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, stated that if the resolution was passed, and if the Congress made mandatory the resumption of the corporation, he would proceed to carry out the mandate to the best of his ability and in entire good faith. Some of the press reports choose to ignore this statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, of course, should not be questioned."

"Resumption of the corporation, according to information received by me from interior points, has already had an effect in the restoration of confidence in a disturbed situation. It is to be hoped that a continuing increase of confidence may result in a restoration of the normal movement of goods and commodities, thus releasing the vast quantity of domestic frozen credits."

"In spite of the dire predictions as to the effect on the government bond market of the passage of the resolution directing the resumption of the corporation, the government security market has been absolutely buoyant. Exchange has risen sharply, and, among other reasons, I believe the resumption of the War Finance Corporation has had its part."

"Letters which I have received from all over the country from merchants, bankers and railroad officials indicate a general spirit of approval of the action of the Congress and an increased hopefulness for the future based upon an appreciation of the fact that the resumption resolution was passed as a constructive measure."

"Tangible prospects of important business have come to my notice, consideration of which is made possible by the resumption of the corporation. It would be premature, however, to discuss details."

## COTTON MILL DIVIDENDS

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts.—A new high record for dividends was set by the cotton mills of this city during the year 1920, according to a summary just issued. The total dividends paid during the year of 1920 amounted to \$9,989,300, an average of \$9.148 per cent on a capitalization of \$36,000,000. The best previous record was in 1918 when there was disbursement of \$8,085,326 for a rate of 18.48 per cent. The total for 1920 is \$15,345,495 in excess of amount distributed to stockholders in 1919, and in excess of 1918 even though that year was considered the banner of all time. The list shows an unusual number of large dividends paid during the year, ranging from 85 per cent down to 16½ per cent on common stock.

FEDERAL RESERVE OF NEW YORK  
NEW YORK, New York.—The statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business January 7 shows:

Total gold reserves, \$440,495,570; total reserves, \$587,659,705; bills discounted, secured by government war obligations, for members, \$433,962,135; all others, for members, \$439,305,202; bills bought in open market, \$102,903,290; total bills on hand, \$976,170,628; total earning assets, \$1,037,098,428; uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits, \$141,187,580; due to members, reserve account, \$698,545,402; total gross deposits, \$908,780,470; federal reserve notes in actual circulation, \$839,625,435; ratio of total reserves to deposit, 39.0 per cent and federal reserve note liabilities combined.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT  
NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$9,131,530 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$1,912,350 from last week.

## HOW CONSUMERS AID LOWER PRICES

Buyers Should Patronize and Encourage the Merchants Giving Best Values. It Is Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Consumers, as well as sellers of goods, have a duty to perform if they do their fair share in the present era of price reducing. In this case the merchant turns the tables on the careless buyer who purchases from price tags instead of from values. Honest merchants who follow the business practice of marking down commodities and relying on volume of business to yield profit rightfully feel that they may expect patronage in preference to those who exact abnormal profits merely on the "elegance of the transaction" or some other equally uneconomic claim without delivering an equivalent value.

The merchants agree that it is no idle charge that purchasers too frequently choose the same goods at higher prices under the mistaken idea that the price is the determining guide to value. They point out that if real deflation is to be effected consumers ought to patronize the merchant who sells the same goods at lower prices at least as an indication of their approval of his method of doing business rather than encourage the higher priced store against which they complain but do not act.

A special point of this is made by the newly formed Association for the Promotion and Protection of Savings, which quotes Prof. Thomas N. Carver, of the department of economics at Harvard University, to this effect:

"Intelligent buying on the part of the public is what is required to solve the problems of deflation at present impeding business, or any other similar economic disturbances. Continuing the same:

"When prices are rising, if people think they are to continue to rise, they are tempted to hurry up and buy whatever they are likely to need, before prices go any higher. This accelerates buying and tends also to accelerate the rise in prices; but when prices begin to fall, as they inevitably must under this system, then people begin to think they are going still lower, and one is tempted to postpone buying until things get cheaper; thus buying is retarded below the normal and prices tend to fall more rapidly than they otherwise would. The obvious remedy for this is a more intelligent and consistent method of buying."

"Another point which might be made is that it is just as important to buy tools, equipment, and instruments of production—in other words, that we invest regularly and conservatively—as that we buy consumers' goods regularly and conservatively. People who do this are masters of their pocketbooks and not mastered by their pocketbooks."

## IRREGULAR DAY ON NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Some profit taking and an easing of prices marked the session of the stock market Saturday, when market changes were recorded. The total sales involved 512,200 shares.

United States Liberty bonds, which had been advancing during the week, showed slight declines in the various issues.

During last week the market generally was stronger, showing a vigorous advance along broad lines. Copper stocks were especially active after their long period of depression.

Public securities responded to the price uplift.

Following are the sales of the more prominent stocks for the week ending January 7, 1920, together with the highest, lowest, and last quotations.

Sales	High	Low	Last
10,800 Allied Chem.	49	44½	48½
9,200 Am Car & Fwy	126½	120	125½
5,500 Am H & L	10	8½	9½
48,400 Amer Int Corp	44½	38½	44½
12,800 Am Lined	58½	49	56
7,100 Am Loco	85½	81½	84½
18,800 Am Steel & Com	29½	25	26½
10,100 Am Sugar	94	89½	92½
10,000 Am T & Tel	99½	95½	99
24,000 Am Woolen	83	89	89½
64,400 Am Woolen	38½	33½	38½
42,300 Anaconda	84½	82½	84½
6,300 Atchafalaya	76	65½	72½
114,400 Atch Gulf	76	65½	72½
117,100 Bethlehem	91½	84	90
23,200 Bethlehem	58½	54½	58½
21,900 Can Leather	41	36½	41
29,100 Chandler	71½	64	70½
14,400 Chi M & S P	30½	28½	30
24,400 Du Pont	103	92½	103
18,800 Eastman	69½	65	68½
114,600 Crucible	80	78	88½
15,800 Can Cane Sug	24½	21½	24½
21,300 Fisk	14½	11½	14½
136,100 Gen Asphalt	54½	40½	54½
15,700 Goodrich	42½	35½	42
16,800 Gt Nor pfd	77½	74½	76½
12,000 Houston	73½	66	72½
16,800 Inspiration	36½	31	35½
12,100 Int M M pfd	55	50½	55
14,700 Int Paper	53½	43½	52½
23,000 Kelly-Spring	47½	40½	47
24,400 Max Petro	165	154½	165
57,200 Middle St Oil	15½	12½	15½
59,600 Pan-Am Petro	76½	71½	73½
32,500 Penn Seaboard	133½	9	13
29,100 Pierce Arrow	26	19½	26
12,400 Pulp & Paper	48½	45½	48½
51,100 Reading	84½	81	84
25,300 Rep I & St	68½	60½	66½
36,000 Roy Dutch	67½	63½	65½
7,500 Sears Roe	98½	92½	97½
4,500 Shell Trans	44½	42	48½
67,000 Studebaker	59½	43½	50½
53,800 Trans Oil	104½	74	104
15,700 Union Pac	121	117½	120½
24,400 U S Food Procs	24	20½	21½
59,600 U S Rubber	69½	62½	68½
154,200 U S Steel	83½	80½	83½
25,400 Utah Copper	95½	88½	93½
26,000 Vanadium	37½	32½	37½
5,000 Westinghouse	45	42½	45
57,200 Willys Over	9	5½	8½

\*Ex-dividend.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.  
PRINTERS' ROLLERS  
5 Purchase Street, Boston 5, Mass.

## SCOTTISH-GERMAN TRADE IS GROWING

Steadily Increasing Advancement in the Volume of Business Going on Between Edinburgh and Hamburg Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Trade between Edinburgh—through its port of Leith, which is now part of Greater Edinburgh—and Germany is rapidly getting back to what it was in pre-war days. During the year 1920 there was a steady growth in business between Hamburg and Leith, and particularly during the closing months of the year have cargoes of imports from Germany been heavy. One boat at least a week arrives in the Leith docks, and it is interesting to note the class of goods that is being imported.

Toys in large quantities are coming into the country, and of old these are wonderfully attractive in their make-up and in their cheapness. It is largely in cheap goods the Germans are specializing. Toy engines and ingenious mechanical devices are being sent over, and "Made in Germany" aeroplanes have a peculiar significance to many, such as they had not before the war, in that they will revive memories from happy days.

In this line, however, that of toys and light case goods generally, the quantity of stuff coming in is still well below that of 1913 and 1914, but at the present rate of progress it will not be long ere these figures have been reached and it may be exceeded.

## Market for Shipments

There must, of course, be a market for the goods, so that either buying folks of Scotland have forgotten their war-time resolutions of never again having anything to do with German-made commodities or the fact that they come from Germany is being kept more in the background than used to be the case. Of course no sensible person ever believed it to be possible that trade with the former enemy countries would not speedily be restored.

Musical instruments are also being received, the German has evidently not lost any of his pre-war capacity and skill in the turning out of beautifully finished pianos, and included in the cargoes of all sorts and conditions of things are mouth organs and accordions, and great numbers of clocks, a line of cheap goods that Germany has long been noted for. Glass manufactured products are also being imported, notably in the shape of globes for lamps and bottles. A considerable trade has always been done with the importation of fertilizing salt, and this has almost reached its 1914 basis, and the exchange of exchange has also been resumed. That has ever been an important branch of trade between the countries.

## Not All German Goods

It is not all German goods that make up the shipments in the boats from Hamburg. That port has come to be a center for receiving articles from Russia, Sweden, Norway and Finland—communication with which countries is at times irregular—and these are coming into Leith by way of Germany. Wood and wood pulp of Russian origin is also being imported, and apples from Bohemia.

Considerable quantities of herring are being sent into Germany from Leith, and besides grass and clover seed, hides, and chemicals are being exported from the port, and fute, both in a raw and manufactured state, from Dundee. All over the bulk of business is still well below the 1913 basis, but the intercourse between the two countries steadily increases, no doubt to their mutual benefit.

## SWIFT &amp; COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Swift & Co.'s sales during 1920 were over \$1,100,000, a decrease from the previous year, according to the report of President Louis F. Swift to the stockholders at their annual meeting.

During the year Swift & Co. added to its surplus \$5,170,382.45 and paid dividends of 8 per cent totaling \$12,000,000. The company has, according to Mr. Swift's report, 40,000 shareholders, of whom over 18,000 are employees.

The balance sheet as of October 30, 1920, shows total assets and liabilities of \$450,905,553.

For the year which ended October 30, 1920, Swift & Co. earned \$3.44 a share on the \$150,000,000 stock. The balance of the \$8 paid in dividends was drawn from the surplus. The company has now paid dividends of not less than 6 per cent since 1888, so that it is wholly to be expected that the company would use its surplus of rising \$80,000,000, or \$55 a share, to bridge over a period of recession in earning power.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Saturday	Friday	Parity
Sterling	\$3.61½	\$3.63½	\$4.8665
France (French)	0.058½	0.058½	1.320
France (Belgian)	0.0629	0.0628	1.030
Lire	0.047	0.047	1.930
Guilder	0.195	0.190	4.020
German mark	0.194½	0.193½	2.380
Canadian dollar	86½	86½	
Argentine pesos	2397½	241½	42½

## BRAZILIAN BANK DIVIDEND

LONDON, England.—A dispatch from Hamburg says that the Brazilian Bank for Germany has declared a dividend of 15 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY  
New York, December 29, 1920.  
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this company, payable January 15th, 1921, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 7th, 1921.  
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

## BRITISH LEATHER AND HIDE MARKET

Bargain Prices Fail to Bring Buying and Exchange Rates Still Hold Foreign Business Back

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The hide market is slumping week by week and bottom has not been reached, as all ox and cow hides falling at Bernmosey show. Best ox made from 6½d. to 7½d., a further drop of ¾d. to 1d. compared with the previous week. Calf were also weaker, and fell ¾d. to 1d. a pound, best lights making 10½d. to 13d. a pound. Hides are being salted down and stocks are accumulating a good deal. Tanners are not buying foreign hides except at bargain prices, and Fregorile Sanasinas are now offered as low as 12d. c. i. f. and Smithfields at 11d. a pound.

In the leather trade something like complete stagnation seems to be the summary of the present position. The spell of severe weather has led to a small demand from shoe repairers, otherwise there is little leather selling at all. Tanners are still very anxious sellers, and now that stock taking is in view, they are offering parcels of sole at very low prices to clear. Pinned offal is also selling at very low prices, and good English hide bellies are offered in large blocks at 7½d. to 7¾d. a pound. American leather is selling very slowly, and little is coming over owing to the exchange difficulty. Upper leather is also stagnant, and box calf, willow calf and glacé kid are offered at prices which show a severe loss to the producers. Profit to tanners is out of the question, although on replacement sales they would "pop out alive" if there was any demand for their productions. Anxiety is the prevailing note, and financial trouble is expected in many directions.

Most of our shoe factories are working short time, as factors and retailers are not ordering in view of the instability of the leather market. A few makers are busy on a low grade of army boot for the Continent, but stocks of the ordinary lines are so great that it seems futile to work more until the market is better, and the demand improving. The leather goods trade is also very quiet, as there is little demand for travelling equipment. Saddlers are slack, and no Continental business can be done until the exchange improves.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The American Locomotive Company plans to build a large plant in St. Louis at a cost which may reach \$25,000,000. The initial outlay will be between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Dispatches from Milwaukee say the larger industries in and around that city during the present week will re-employ between 1000 and 1500 men.

France plans to bring out a 400,000,000-franc issue of new bronze and aluminum alloy subsidiary coinage in 2, 1½, and 1 franc pieces, to replace the paper money issued during the war in the same denominations. It is expected that completion of the issue will take two or three years.

The price of fuel oil is now quoted 1 cent lower by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The price is now 23½ cents compared with 24½ cents formerly for 28 and 31 degrees.

The Chamber of Deputies at Santiago, Chile, has approved the proposal reducing to \$5,000,000 in gold the amount of the proposed loan on behalf of the state railways.

## COPENHAGEN HOUSING SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The commission recently appointed to inquire into the question of housing accommodation in Copenhagen has decided to recommend the expenditure of 135,000,000 kroner in the construction of new houses containing a total of 9000 flats, to be erected during the next few years. The cost is to be provided as to 33 per cent by mortgage, raised through the existing landed property and housing organizations; as to 40 per cent by the



## PLAN TO MINIMIZE CHANCES OF WAR

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss Proposes an International Agreement Which Would Set Date to Begin Reduction of Armed Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An international agreement to minimize the chances of another war such as the last one was urged by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who was American military adviser at the Peace Conference, in addressing the Beacon Society at the Algonquin Club on Saturday evening.

General Bliss proposed that each nation keep and build whatever frontier and coast fortifications it wishes; that each may maintain its navy; that on a set date all simultaneously begin to abolish any military system "which is solely necessary for international war, so long as no other nation retains it"; that each agree on a set date to begin gradual reduction of armed forces, admitting the impossibility of equalizing reduced armaments but trusting "to the ultimate good sense of the common peoples"; and that the nations agree on proper amounts of material for these forces and to cease manufacture of such until the minimum of reduction.

### Minimize the Chances

"Are these propositions reasonable?" he asked. "Manifestly they do not guarantee against war and I know of nothing that now will. But they will undoubtedly have a tendency to deter any nation from undertaking international war. And they will ultimately minimize the chances of the occurrence of another war such as the last one. Because, I repeat and insist that such a war is only possible with the entire male population of the nations trained to war, and with the enormous accumulation of material for that population when called to arms."

"They will tide over a long period of mutual fear that will exist before the nations understand that they can be menaced by no sudden war in which defeat means death."

Without naming them General Bliss said that five nations hold the question of world peace in their hands and that almost any two of them at war would drag in the others. "If the present military policy of the world is to continue," he said, there will be another war such as the last one, and, he continued, "if it should come within this generation I doubt if civilization could stand the added strain."

"Is it not the time for us to cease asking ourselves, helplessly and hopelessly, the question, 'Can it be done' and at least attempt to do something? If not, then you and your sons and brothers did not fight to destroy an overgrown militarism, but only German militarism. You have killed one giant only to set up five more in his place."

Speaking of the requirement of the Peace Treaty relating to German disarmament, General Bliss said that "the accumulation of stocks of arms and munitions of any kind was prohibited," and that "this provision alone makes impossible international war on a large scale on the part of Germany."

"Now," said General Bliss, "what did we require Germany to do that we would not gladly do ourselves, provided that every other nation loyally did the same, to our assured knowledge, and at the same time as ourselves? For the life of me I can think of no other answer than—nothing. Even were it to come true could you, rid this or that nation of the fear that somewhere there was another nation loyal to the agreement and secretly making preparations for war?"

Asserting that the possible aggressor is not the nation with a large navy and no army but the nation with some navy and a large army to back it up, General Bliss laid down four basic assumptions:

### Basic Assumptions

"First, it is as impossible to have equality in the limited armaments as it is to have equality in the present excessive armaments. And it would seem that nations which have had to endure the inequity ought to endure very patiently the other."

"Second, no government can be expected willingly to face the possibility of its own destruction. Therefore, it must have whatever it deems necessary to maintain itself against the forces of disorder and disruption."

"Third, before complete progress can be made there must be a radical change in the Russian situation."

"Fourth, under the mandates over uncivilized people granted by a league of nations, the United States, whether it has anything to do with a league or not, should demand as its right and the right of civilization that under the guise of such mandates millions of savage races shall not be trained to take part in possible wars of civilized nations. If civilization wants to destroy itself it can do it without barbarian help."

"Then in this parley between the powers we must remember that the other nations are looking to us not to take the first step, but to suggest one which none can refuse to take along with the others."

### Dr. Schurman's Plea

United States Should Approach Britain on Disarmament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Economy is the first argument against increased armaments, with increased production next, declared Jacob Gould Schurman, former president of Cornell University, at the National Republican Club on Saturday.

On Friday night, W. P. O. Harding,

## REPRESSION AND SCHISM BLAMED

Unsatisfactory Vote of Socialist Party in United States Discussed by Algernon Lee—Lawless Persecution Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—External repression and internal dissension are the two main explanations given by the Socialist leaders for the low vote polled by the Socialist Party at the last election. Although friends of the party were confident that their presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, would poll 3,000,000 votes, the official count shows but \$18,838 cast for him. The Socialist vote in 1912 was 898,481, and in 1916 it was 876,974. With the addition of a woman vote of approximately 25,000,000 at the November election it was thought the Socialist vote would be much larger, yet Mr. Debs polled only 20,357 more votes in 1920 than in 1912, according to the figures supplied by the national committee of the Socialist Party.

"It would be silly bravado for any Socialist to pretend to be satisfied with the results of the recent election," said Algernon Lee, former alderman and educational director of the Rand School of Social Science, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

## COOPERATIVE GRAIN BUYING INCREASING

Federal Trade Commission, in Its Report, Finds Elevators Thus Controlled Are Not Generally Adversely Influenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cooperative grain elevators are much more grain than those of the commercial type, according to a report on grain marketing by the Federal Trade Commission, and are less affected by "agreements and understandings." The commission report reads in part as follows:

"Country elevators and warehouses are of two general classes, individual and line. An individual house is one operated as a unit within itself. A line house is one of two or more operated at different towns by a central organization. A number of such concerns operate more than a hundred houses, and there are numerous line companies operating all the way from 25 to 75 houses. Altogether eight different types of elevators and warehouses are distinguishable—four individual, i.e., cooperative, independent, mill, and maltster, and four line, i.e., commercial, cooperative, mill, and maltster. Only five of these types are of major numerical importance, namely commercial line, mill line, independent, individual cooperative, and individual mill."

"The commercial line is one operated for the purpose of deriving a merchandising profit from the purchase and sale of grain. A mill line, on the other hand, while it may buy and sell some grain, is usually run largely with reference to supplying the grinding requirements of one or more mills. The individual cooperative is a single elevator or warehouse operated, or owned and operated, by one or more persons engaged in buying and selling grain. It differs from the independent in the fact that the latter is not operated, or owned and operated, by producers. On the other hand, the individual mill, like the mill line, is usually concerned largely with supplying mill grinding requirements, and only incidentally with buying and selling grain for profit. In some cases the individual mill elevator does no merchandising whatever. It is, however, a single unit and not, like the mill line house, one of several operated by a single organization."

"The general indications are that competition in buying grain in the country is keen, especially that of the mill and cooperative elevators. The mill elevators bid for grain largely to supply the grinding requirements of the mill, and frequently do not, in consequence, calculate upon a merchandising profit, as do the other principal types. The frequent opposition of some farmers to the line elevator companies, their friendly attitude toward the cooperative and the inducement of stock or patronage dividends, places the latter in advantageous position."

"Competition in country grain buying affects all phases of the business. Not only grain prices, but also grain, leakage, elevation and storage charges and sidelines, become subject to competitive influences, including agreements and understandings among the elevators. Country grain buying appears to be often affected by these agreements and understandings which are not peculiar to any one type of elevator, though the cooperative elevators appear less inclined than the others to enter into such arrangements."

"Then in this parley between the powers we must remember that the other nations are looking to us not to take the first step, but to suggest one which none can refuse to take along with the others."

HINKLEY & WOODS  
INSURANCE  
90 N. B. ST.  
BOSTON  
LIBERAL PRICES  
AND LOWEST RATES WITH  
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
JAN. 1921. 1921. 1921. 1921. 1921. 1921.

Unsatisfactory Vote of Socialist Party in United States Discussed by Algernon Lee—Lawless Persecution Alleged

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From Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—External repression and internal dissension are the two main explanations given by the Socialist leaders for the low vote polled by the Socialist Party at the last election. Although friends of the party were confident that their presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, would poll 3,000,000 votes, the official count shows but \$18,838 cast for him. The Socialist vote in 1912 was 898,481, and in 1916 it was 876,974. With the addition of a woman vote of approximately 25,000,000 at the November election it was thought the Socialist vote would be much larger, yet Mr. Debs polled only 20,357 more votes in 1920 than in 1912, according to the figures supplied by the national committee of the Socialist Party.

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### The Farmer-Labor Vote

"The Socialist vote cast and counted in 1920 is only a few thousand above that of 1912. There is good reason to believe, indeed, that we suffered more this time than ever before from dishonest counting. The extent of this can never be ascertained. It would probably not be safe, however, to guess that more than 10 per cent of our votes were stolen or ignored. Even making this allowance, the fact remains that our percentage of the total vote is decidedly smaller than it was eight years ago, and not much, if at all, larger than in the very unfavorable year 1916. This hard fact must be faced."

"There are, however, some other facts to be considered which make the net result somewhat less disappointing. The Farmer-Labor Party, entering upon the field of national politics for the first time, polled nearly a quarter of a million votes—about one-fourth as many as are credited to the Socialist Party. It is perfectly safe to say that at least half of those would have been cast for the Socialist ticket if there had been no Farmer-Labor Party. In some of the northwestern states, too, the Nonpartisan Alliance has played a similar rôle."

"More to the point, however, is a consideration of certain special causes which militated against a large Socialist vote. These fall under two heads—external repression and internal schism; but the two are not altogether unrelated."

### Persecution Complained Of

"Beginning in 1917, the Socialist movement had to endure a persecution, partly under the forms of law and partly by lawless methods used with the full complicity of the authorities, more severe and far-reaching than any other political movement in this country had ever known. Hundreds of our most active men and women were sent to jail for terms of months or even years; thousands were assaulted by ruffians in uniform or in civil garb, and were blacklisted, ostracized and hounded in every way. Many of our papers were completely suppressed, others barred from the mails and thus confined to a local circulation. Our letters were opened, delayed, sometimes not delivered at all. Party offices were raided and looted. Throughout the greater part of the country it was for a long time impossible for Socialists to hold any public meetings and in the smaller places even business meetings of the party members were out of the question."

"I put it mildly when I say it was safer to be either a professional burglar or a German Government spy than to be an avowed and active Socialist."

### Internal Dissension

"At the same time our party suffered from internal dissension, naturally resulting from war-time stress and strain. Especially there was a widespread loss of faith in the effectiveness of political action, which was intensified by observation of the violence and lawlessness of the possessing classes and the public officials. Many members left the party under this influence and many former adherents felt that there was nothing to be done but to wait for the expected collapse of the existing order."

"It would have been wonderful if all this had not given the Socialist Party a severe setback. In fact it did so. All but our most resolute members became inactive. In many places even the framework of party organization was destroyed and everywhere the party was financially crippled. Except in our strongest centers the systematic misrepresentation of Socialist principles, carried on by the capitalist press, went practically unchallenged and was consequently believed by the public. In several states the names of Socialist candidates did not appear on the official ballot. In several others there was practically no Socialist campaign, either with speakers or with literature."

"Over against the general loss is to be set the decided gain made in New York, Massachusetts, and in a few other regions where our party organization, though weakened, was not wrecked. From these centers the Socialist propaganda will spread out again and the party organization will be rebuilt. The industrial depression which is now in full swing, together with the thousand and one exposures of capitalistic profiteering and swindling, and of corruption and crime in high places, will furnish food for thought to a gradually sobering people. The darkest hour is perhaps now past, the dawn of a new day for the Socialist movement about to begin."

## MACHINISTS SEEK LAW'S PROTECTION

Appeal Is Made, in Behalf of Labor, That Railroads Be Required to Have Repairs Made in Independent Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Demands that no railroad company be permitted to contract with private firms for repair work on equipment unless authorized to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that such authorization be given only if the railroads cannot do the work, or cannot do it so cheaply as the private company, are made in a petition presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the International Association of Machinists, which also asks that when such authorization is given the contractors be required to maintain the same wages and working conditions as are laid down in the Transportation Act of 1920.

### BETTER RELATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—That the future of business depends largely on the establishment of better relations between employer and employee in industry was the agreement of a conference of industrial relations managers of 50 manufacturing plants of the east and west. It was urged that freer discussion of common problems obtain between employer and worker and that courtesy and mutual understanding be developed on the "golden rule" basis.

One of the speakers on the question declared that "when you get the worker to the point where he is taking pleasure in his work, when you get him where he wants to accomplish results and attain the highest quality of workmanship; when you get him so he will speed up his machine and produce the best quality of products; when you impress him of the sincerity of your assurance of fair treatment, you will be on your way to realizing a general substantial increase in production."

"First—They desire to make profitable the operations of certain private equipment companies in which the railroads, or certain large banking groups which control the railroads, are frequently interested. As the public pays the bill, ultimately, for the transportation industry, this means that the public is being required, without warrant in law or ethics, to pay indefensible charges to secure profitable re-

turns on certain equipment companies which are controlled by the same financial interests which control the railroads. Many of these equipment concerns made excessive profits on an expanded capital during the war period, and would not now be profitable were it not for this policy of manipulating the public interest for private gain."

"Second—In the second place, many railroad management, especially affiliated with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., by closing their own repair shops and contracting with private companies to do their locomotive and car repairs, evidently aim to disrupt railroad labor organizations which have developed during the war. Their obvious plan is to throw railway employees temporarily out of employment, and later, when work is resumed in railway shops, to reemploy the former workers, not as members of railway labor organizations, but as individuals. Our records already show more than 32,000 men thrown out of work."

Campaign for Open Shop.

"This phase of the matter is, without doubt, part of the alleged 'open shop' movement, which has for its real object the disruption of all legitimate labor organizations and trade union agreements. Evidence of its activity has already been disclosed: (1) by its disruption of the Inter-Church World Movement because it prepared a report advocating collective bargaining in the United States Steel Corporation, an industrial organization affiliated with J. P. Morgan & Co.; (2) in the recent startling revelations before the Lockwood committee in New York to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company refused to furnish fabricated steel to construction companies in New York who employed members of labor unions; (3) in the recent refusal of the companies entering into the anthracite coal combination controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., to grant complete union recognition to the anthracite mine workers, and (4) in the present deplorable situation in Mingo and McDowell counties, West Virginia, and in the Birmingham district in Alabama, where there has been a complete breakdown of civil government due to the refusal of coal and steel companies, dominated by the United States Steel Corporation, to grant to bituminous coal miners the right of collective bargaining to which they are legally entitled. These same interests are now attempting, by the unwarranted methods we have described, to deprive railroad workers of their right of collective action."

Reasons Assigned.

"The reasons which have constrained a large number of railroads to adopt this unprecedented policy are twofold:

THESE Bonds will, after July 1, 1921, constitute the Company's only funded debt and are to be secured by a first lien on all the telephone plant of the Company with the exception of that in North Dakota, and as to property in that State, any future mortgage debt created must be subordinated to this issue. The Bonds represent only about 40% of the mortgaged property's book value of \$78,000,000, which is less than its appraised value.

AS against the interest requirements of \$2,100,000 annually for this issue, the Company's available net earnings for 1920 (one month estimated) amounted to \$3,738,000, and for the last five years averaged \$3,661,000 annually. With recent increases in rates, which have been granted, effective as of December 1, 1920, and others which are pending, the net income available for interest payments, according to the Company's expectations, will be not less than \$5,500,000 per annum.

THE mortgage securing the Bonds provides for a sinking fund of \$300,000 per annum, which will be used to buy Series "A" Bonds in the market, provided they are purchasable at or below par and interest, and otherwise to be invested in additional property, subject to the mortgage, against which no bonds may be issued under this mortgage.

THIS issue may be redeemed as an entirety at the option of the Company at 107½% and accrued interest on any interest date. Interest will be payable on February 1 and August 1 in New York.

Subject to issue and to the approval by our counsel of the corporate proceedings, the above Bonds are offered for subscription at 96½% and accrued interest, yielding over 7.30%.

Discount will be allowed at the rate of 7% per annum on the face amount of the Bonds from the date of payment to February 1, 1921, when interest will begin to accrue on the Bonds.

Subscription books are now open at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., and subscriptions are being received, subject to allotment, for payment about January 19, 1921. The right is reserved to reject any applications, and to award smaller amounts than are applied for.

Temporary Bonds or Trust Receipts of J. P. Morgan & Co. will be delivered pending the receipt of the definitive Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co.  
First National Bank  
Bankers Trust Company  
Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc.  
Dated January 10, 1921.

## MACHINISTS SEEK LAW'S PROTECTION

Appeal Is Made, in Behalf of Labor, That Railroads Be Required to Have Repairs Made in Independent Factories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Demands that no railroad company be permitted to contract with private firms for repair work on equipment unless authorized to do so by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that such authorization be given only if the railroads cannot do the work, or cannot do it so cheaply as the private company, are made in a petition presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the International Association of Machinists, which also asks that when such authorization is given the contractors be required to maintain the same wages and working conditions as are laid down in the Transportation Act of 1920.

### BETTER RELATIONS IN THE INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—That the future of business depends largely on the establishment of better relations between employer and employee in industry was the agreement of a conference of industrial relations managers of 50 manufacturing plants of the east and west. It was urged that freer discussion of common problems obtain between employer and worker and that courtesy and mutual understanding be developed on the "golden rule" basis.

One of the speakers on the question declared that "when you get the worker to the point where he is taking pleasure in his work, when you get him where he wants to accomplish results and attain the highest quality of workmanship; when you get him so he will speed up his machine and produce the best quality of products; when you impress him of the sincerity of your assurance of fair treatment, you will be on your way to realizing a general substantial increase in production."

"First—They desire to make profitable the operations of certain private equipment companies in which the railroads, or certain large banking groups which control the railroads, are frequently interested. As the public pays the bill, ultimately, for the transportation industry, this means that the public is being required, without warrant in law or ethics, to pay indefensible charges to secure profitable re-

turns on certain equipment companies which are controlled by the same financial interests which control the railroads. Many of these equipment concerns made excessive profits on an expanded capital during the war period, and would not now be profitable were it not for this policy of manipulating the public interest for private gain."

"Second—In the second place, many railroad management, especially affiliated with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., by closing their own repair shops and contracting with private companies to do their locomotive and car repairs, evidently aim to disrupt railroad labor organizations which have developed during the war. Their obvious plan is to throw railway employees temporarily out of employment, and later, when work is resumed in railway shops, to reemploy the former workers, not as members of railway labor organizations, but as individuals. Our records already show more than 32,000 men thrown out of work."

Campaign for Open Shop.

"This phase of the matter is, without doubt, part of the alleged 'open shop' movement, which has for its real object the disruption of all legitimate labor organizations and trade union agreements. Evidence of its activity has already been disclosed: (1) by its disruption of the Inter-Church World Movement because it prepared a report advocating collective bargaining in the United States Steel Corporation, an industrial organization affiliated with J. P. Morgan & Co.; (2) in the recent startling revelations before the Lockwood committee in New York to the effect that the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company refused to furnish fabricated steel to construction companies in New York who employed members of labor unions; (3) in the recent refusal of the companies entering into the anthracite coal combination controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., to grant complete union recognition to the anthracite mine workers, and (4) in the present deplorable situation in Mingo and McDowell counties, West Virginia, and in the Birmingham district in Alabama, where there has been a complete breakdown of civil government due to the refusal of coal and steel companies, dominated by the United States Steel Corporation, to grant to bituminous coal miners the right of collective bargaining to which they are legally entitled. These same interests are now attempting, by the unwarranted methods we have described, to deprive railroad workers of their right of collective action."

Reasons Assigned.

"The reasons which have constrained a large number of railroads to adopt this unprecedented policy are twofold:

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Dated January 10, 1921.

## PRISONERS' WELFARE WORK COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The annual report, just compiled for the fiscal year 1920 by Lewis E. Lawes, the warden, aided by the staff of Sing Sing penitentiary, strongly indorses the prisoners' organization at the New York institution, the Mutual Welfare League. Concerning this creation of Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden, Mr. Lawes writes:

"The league is functioning satisfactorily, and for a normal prisoner I am convinced that within proper limitations it will do more to establish a feeling of self-respect, so necessary to reformation, than anything else."

"A deplorable apathy and indifference toward religion," without regard to denomination, exists among the inmates, the report says. It is recommended that "some measure be taken to stimulate greater interest in this important work for their rehabilitation."

Mr. Lawes recommends the building of a new chapel building, so that church services will not have to be held in the same hall where shows and athletic events now are staged.

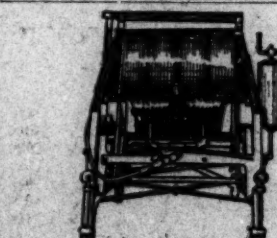
The summary of Prof. N. J. Hensel's report on the prison school declares that better discipline is observed by the inmates of the prison than is prevalent in elementary and high schools outside by grade and high school students.

## OFFER BY BANKERS OF NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—A proposal by a committee of North Dakota bankers to finance the state industrial program has been submitted to the state Industrial Committee. The bankers offered to undertake to sell \$5,000,000 worth of bonds to finance state industries to aid in relieving the financial condition in this State, and to sell \$1,000,000 additional in bonds "as reasonably needed and as the market will absorb." The bankers made the provision that the State limit its industrial program to the Drake mill, the Bank of North Dakota, the Grand Forks Terminal Elevator and the Home Building Association.

## BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS DAY

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was observed here on Saturday with the customary exercises at Chalmette battlefield. Banks and public offices were closed.



A New Washing Machine Invention  
Heats the Water While  
You Wash.

Equip your "Catarel" with a Self Heater. Our circular will be sent upon request. The "Over the Top" Gas and Gasoline Burner, a perfect system of soaking your clothes right in your own machine. For those not having electricity, our hand or foot power appliances, complete with heater, is recommended. Four weeks' free trial.

The attention of dealers is invited to these features.

A. J. HENKLEY, Inventor and Manufacturer  
Over the Top Burners  
67 Ontario St., Providence, R. I.

HINKLEY & WOODS  
INSURANCE  
90 N. B. ST.  
BOSTON  
LIBERAL PRICES  
AND LOWEST RATES WITH  
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
JAN. 1921. 1921. 1921. 1921. 1921. 1921.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLISH TEAMS  
IN FIRST ROUND

Association Football League  
Matches Suspended in Favor of  
Cup Competition — Scottish  
League Matches as Usual

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE  
STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst	Pts
Glasgow Rangers	23	3	3	64	19	48
Celtic	21	3	3	54	17	44
Partick Thistle	15	7	3	42	27	34
Motherwell	12	11	5	32	34	24
Airdrieonians	13	7	7	32	35	33
Dundee	11	7	3	28	30	26
Heart of Midlothian	8	8	5	32	30	23
Greenock Morton	9	7	11	24	29	22
Third Lanark	12	10	4	31	26	28
Aberdeen	8	10	9	28	25	25
Queens Park	8	8	9	32	32	25
Ayr United	7	10	10	28	41	24
Kilmarnock	9	12	6	36	50	24
Hibernians	8	12	7	34	43	23
Clyde	10	13	2	33	38	22
Raith Rovers	10	15	2	32	41	22
Partick Thistle	7	12	3	29	48	22
Albion Rovers	7	12	5	40	48	22
Academicals	6	12	9	34	40	21
Clydebank	8	13	9	32	41	21
St. Mirren	6	10	9	32	49	15
Dumbarton	4	20	3	24	67	11

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The customary fixtures in the three divisions of the English Association Football League were suspended Saturday in favor of the first round proper of the competition for the English cup. The chief feature of the program was the large number of unexpected results, as no fewer than four first-division teams were put to rout by third-division sides.

At Aston Villa, the cup-holders, emerged successfully from the first round at the expense of Bristol City, the present leaders of the second division. Huddersfield, last year's unsuccessful finalist, also survived the round. The Burnley team, the present first-division leaders, trounced Leicester by 7 goals to 3, this being the highest score of the day.

Noteworthy downfalls were those of Woolwich Arsenal, Manchester City, Sheffield United and Oldham Athletic, all at the hands of third-division clubs. The scoring was, on the whole, high, and next to Burnley's large score came 6 goals by Tottenham Hotspurs. The Southampton men, who occupy the first position in the third-division standing, could not score against Northampton, which thus became one of 12 teams which participated in drawn games.

In the Scottish League the usual program took place, the feature being Falkirk's victory against Dumbarton. The results:

ENGLISH CUP  
\*Newcastle 1, North Forest 1.  
\*Tottenham 6, Bristol Rovers 2.  
\*Queens Park 2, Arsenal 0.  
\*Luton 2, Birmingham 1.  
\*Southend 5, Exeter 1.  
\*Sheff. Wed. 3, West Ham 0.  
\*Reading 4, Chelsea 0.  
\*Palace 1, Manchester City 0.  
\*Darlington 2, Blackpool 2.  
\*Brighton 4, Oldham 1.  
\*Lincoln 3, \*Millwall 1.  
\*Huddersfield 2, \*Brentford 1.  
\*Notts County 2, West Bromwich 0.  
\*Hull 3, Bath City 0.  
\*Burnley 7, \*Sheff. United 0.  
\*Liverpool 1, Manchester United 1.  
\*Watford 3, Exeter 0.  
\*Wolverhampton 3, Stoke 2.  
\*Swansea 3, Bury 1.  
\*Sunderland 1, \*Sheff. United 0.  
\*Bradford City 1, Barnsley 1.  
\*Northampton 0, Southampton 0.  
\*Everton 1, Stockport 0.  
\*Blackburn 1, Fulham 0.  
\*Plymouth 1, Rochdale 0.  
\*Preston 2, Bolton 0.  
\*Derby 2, Middlesbrough 0.  
\*Cardiff 1, \*Nordenland 0.  
\*Bradford 1, Clapton 0.  
\*Grimsby 1, Norwich 0.  
\*South Shields 3, Portsmouth 0.  
\*Leeds 1, Rotherham 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE  
\*Airdrieonians 1, St. Mirren 1.  
\*Ayr 3, Queens Park 0.  
\*Clyde 2, Hibernians 0.  
\*Celtic 2, \*Clydebank 0.  
\*Dundee 0, Greenock 0.  
\*Falkirk 5, Dumbarton 1.  
\*Heart of Midlothian 1, Albion 1.  
\*Raith 1, Aberdeen 0.  
\*Rangers 2, Kilmarnock 0.  
\*Third Lanark 1, Academicals 1.

\*Home team.

VICTORIA BEATS  
SEATTLE SEVEN

Home Team Wins in the Pacific  
Coast Hockey League Game  
With the Score of 2 to 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—In the Pacific Coast Hockey League game Friday night, Victoria met Seattle, and for the first time this season stopped the fast traveling Sound City men from scoring against the home sextet, while at the final whistle, Holmes in the Seattle goal, had been passed twice. A comparatively slow game featured by much hard checking, saw the Victoria team to much better advantage than in any previous game this season, and Frederickson at center has considerably strengthened the forward combination. In the first period he gave a beautiful pass to Captain Oatman who scored with a first-time shot. Both sides checked hard in the second period, which was very even and no score was registered. The final period of forwards featuring end to end rushes, and it was only on account of some sterling work by the Victoria defense, Fowler in goal stopping some difficult shots from Morris and Poy-

SOME CHANGES  
IN GOLF RULES

International Trophy Competition  
Along Lines of the Davis Cup  
Is Announced at United States  
Association Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Without any direct allusion, except when the retiring president remarked that "Western expects to remain a sectional association," the United States Golf Association completely settled the controversy over the management and rules recently raised by the Western Golf Association, by initiating of its own motion certain changes in the constitution and by-law of the association, and of the rules of golf, in conjunction with the parent association at St. Andrews, Scotland.

HAMILTONS WIN  
IN HOCKEY GAME

St. Patricks Were Defeated in  
Close Match by Former Team  
Playing on the Toronto Rink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hamilton National Hockey League team made its first appearance of the season here Saturday night and celebrated the occasion by defeating St. Patricks by a score of 3 to 2 in five minutes' overtime. The extra period was made necessary when, with less than 30 seconds of play left in the third period, Cecil Dye netted a pass from Corbett Denny and tied the score.

Except for the last 10 minutes of the game, when the locals made a tremendous effort to overcome Hamilton's lead, the game was not productive of either high class or interesting hockey. Few attempts were made by either side to outwit the defenses, and the shooting was at long range. The accuracy of these shots, however, resulted in some brilliant work by both Gordon Lockhart, in goal for Hamilton, and Vernon Forbes, in goal for Toronto. Hamilton's first goal was scored after five minutes of play in the second period, when Progers was left unguarded during a scramble before the Toronto net. Five minutes later Matte made it 2 for Hamilton, following a great rush during which he circled the net, swooped in suddenly and shot the puck past Forbes. Both of Toronto's goals were made in the third period. Cecil Dye scoring them. His first came after 11 minutes of play, when he netted the rebound of his own shot, and the second 8m. 30s. later on a pass from Denny. The winning goal was scored by Couture, who checked Randall and went all the way through the Toronto team to score. The summary:

HAMILTON ST. PATRICKS  
McCarthy, lw. . . . . P. Denny  
Malone, c. . . . . G. Wilson, Roach  
Carey, rw. . . . . G. Smylie  
Progers, cp. . . . . P. Cameron  
Couture, mf. . . . . P. Randall  
Lockhart, g. . . . . P. Forbes  
Score—Hamilton 3, St. Patricks 2.  
Goals—Progers, Matte, Couture for Hamilton; Dye 2 for St. Patricks. Referee—L. E. Marsh, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 5m. overtime.

OXFORD RESUMES  
LACROSSE CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
OXFORD, England.—It is very interesting to learn that after an interval of six years the Oxford University Lacrosse Club has been revived, and that a comprehensive fixture list has been arranged for next term. The president of the club is C. H. Leaver, Brasenose, while the honorary secretary is M. W. Gallon, St. Edmund's Hall, who will be assisted by F. L. Leyton, Pembroke. Although the first intervarsity lacrosse match was not played until 1903, the game was in vogue at Cambridge at a considerably earlier date, the Light Blues winning the competition for the Southern Flags as long ago as 1884. It was not played seriously at Oxford, however, until 1902, but, since that date, 11 intervarsity matches have taken place. Of these contests Cambridge has won 6 and Oxford has won 5, the Dark Blues being thus one match in arrears.

## GEORGIA DEFEATS FURMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATHENS, Georgia.—The University of Georgia defeated the Furman College basketball team in Athens Saturday night by 69 to 25. The Georgians found little trouble in defeating the small Furman team and completely overpowered them. The South Carolinians, however, did not give up till the final whistle blew. This was the University of Georgia's first basketball game of the season, and from the showing made they should have a most successful year. W. D. Anderson '21 right forward for Georgia, played the best game. He made 29 of the 69 points scored. W. L. Carpenter '23, right forward of the Furman team, played the best game for them. He scored 11 points.

## ENGLAND ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

NEW YORK, New York.—Formal acceptance of the United States' challenge for the international polo cup by the Hurlingham Club of England has been received by W. A. Hazard, secretary of the United States Polo Association. Lieut.-Col. A. Duff, manager of the English club, stated in his letter that the matches would be decided the week of June 15, at Hurlingham.

## CLEVELAND WINS 5 TO 2

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland hockey team defeated the Toronto Argonauts here Saturday night 5 to 2.

SOME CHANGES  
IN GOLF RULES

International Trophy Competition  
Along Lines of the Davis Cup  
Is Announced at United States  
Association Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Without any direct allusion, except when the retiring president remarked that "Western expects to remain a sectional association," the United States Golf Association completely settled the controversy over the management and rules recently raised by the Western Golf Association, by initiating of its own motion certain changes in the constitution and by-law of the association, and of the rules of golf, in conjunction with the parent association at St. Andrews, Scotland.

The constitutional changes, which were adopted without discussion by an unanimous vote, increased the members of the executive committee to eight, with the five officers, and provided for the recognition of the sectional associations as integral parts of the plan, by the following provision:

At least six of the candidates nominated as officers or for the executive committee shall be selected from the boards of directors or trustees of six different state or district golf associations in the United States. The nominating committee shall designate the six golf associations from the boards of directors or trustees of which candidates have been selected.

In the by-laws, the entire method of choosing the courses for the championships was changed by a provision for the appointment of a committee of one member of the executive committee and two others, to fix the courses, subject to the approval of the executive committee, at least a year in advance of the championship, instead of leaving the choice to the delegates at their annual meeting.

In regard to the amendments to the Rules of Golf, as agreed upon by the St. Andrews authorities and the American committee, most of the changes were allowed to stand, but a provision for local rules in regard to out-of-bounds, permitting clubs to substitute distance only for stroke and distance, as provided in the rules was announced, and in place of the elaborate stymie rule, which was tried out at the amateur championship, with small success, and failed of adoption abroad, a simple provision was substituted, as follows:

When either ball is on the putting green, the player may remove the opponent's ball; the opponent shall then be deemed to have holed in his next stroke.

But the most important step taken at the meeting was the organization of an international team championship along the lines of the Davis Cup in lawn tennis. Curiously enough, St. Louis was again the source of this step forward in foreign competition. G. H. Walker, retiring president of the association, being the donor of the cup. The provisions of the gift involve challenges from teams of four players from recognized golf associations in all countries, the first competition to be held on the National Links, Southampton, in the month of September, and thereafter to be held at a place to be fixed by the champion nation, all preliminary ties to be played in the same country, as the final match.

As a preliminary to this, a visit to the English amateur championship next June, by practically all the leading players, including Charles Evans Jr., national champion; Francis Oulmer, R. T. Jones Jr., S. D. Herron, Max Marthinsen, P. W. Whitmore, and R. A. Gardner, runner-up last year, was announced.

The championships of the association were awarded as follows: The amateur, to the St. Louis Country Club, the first time it has gone west of the Mississippi; the women's, at their special request, to the Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, New Jersey, and the open to the Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland, by a vote of 49 to 40 for St. Iwanys Golf Club, Bronxville, New York, most of the out-of-town delegates voting for Columbia. The 113 clubs represented out of the total of 160 active clubs included many of the clubs affiliated with the western association.

Few changes were made in the officers. The vacancies caused by the retirement of C. H. Walker '15, were served again as president was filled by the selection of H. F. Whitney of the Nassau Country Club, formerly secretary and vice-president. R. A. Gardner of Chicago was chosen for the vacant vice-presidency. The other officers and members of the executive committee were re-elected, with the exception of J. D. Standish, Lochmoor Club, Detroit, Michigan, who was substituted for E. S. Moore of Chicago.

HARVARD DEFEATS  
KINGS AT HOCKEY

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Capt. E. L. Bigelow '21 and his Harvard varsity hockey team made its first appearance of the 1920-21 season at the new Boston Arena, Saturday night when they met the University of Kings varsity from Windsor, Nova Scotia, and gave the followers of the Crimson every reason to look forward to another very successful season, winning the game 9 to 1.

The Harvard team was rather slow in getting started, owing to its being its first game, but after the second period had got well underway, the Crimson began to show its true form. Captain Bigelow and R. W. Bunton '22, were stars for the winners, while Winter at center was the star for Kings. On the previous night Kings defeated

## MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

4 to 3. The summary of the Harvard-Kings game follows:

HARVARD KINGS  
Bacon, Angier, lw. . . . . W. White  
Bigelow, r. . . . . C. Winter  
Snelling, Bunton, c. . . . . R. Hughes  
Emmons, Baker, rw. . . . . W. Gilbert  
Owen, p. . . . . P. Farrell, A. Eaton  
Humphrey, p. . . . . G. Dunlop  
Holmes, g. . . . . G. Gabriel  
Score—Harvard University 9, University of Kings 1. Goals—Bunton 4, Bigelow 2, Bacon, Snelling for Harvard; Winter for Kings. Referee—Ernest Doody and G. C. Gaw. Goal Umpires—Ralph Harris and H. P. Harris. Time—Three 15m. periods.

SQUASH TEAMS  
RENEW SERIES

In Five of the Six Massachusetts  
Inter-Club Competitions Win-  
ning Teams Take Every Match

MASSACHUSETTS INTER-CITY  
SQUASH RACQUET

(Class A) Won Lost P.C.  
Boston A. A. . . . . 1 1 . 933  
Harvard Club . . . . . 12 3 . 800  
Union Boat Club . . . . . 10 5 . 687  
Boston A. A. . . . . 4 11 . 266  
Tennis and Racquet Club . . . . . 4 11 . 266  
Newton Center S. T. C. . . . . 1 14 . 067

(Class B)  
Union Boat Club . . . . . 14 1 . 933  
Harvard Club . . . . . 13 3 . 887  
Neighborhood Club . . . . . 10 5 . 687  
Boston A. A. . . . . 6 10 . 333  
Harvard University . . . . . 3 7 . 533  
Newton Center S. T. C. . . . . 0 15 . 000  
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Class A and B teams in the Massachusetts inter-club squash racquet championship tournament renewed their competition in the 1920-21 series Saturday after a layoff of two weeks and in only one case did the losing team succeed in winning an individual match. In Class A Harvard Club won five straight matches from Harvard University and the Boston Athletic Association did the same against Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, while Union Boat Club succeeded in winning from Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, 3 to 2. The individual feature match of this division was the victory secured by C. C. Peabody, Union, over Constantine Hutchins, Tennis and Racquet, in four fast games, 15-9, 5-15, 15-4, 18-17. The summary:

UNION B. C. vs. TENNIS AND RACQUET  
C. C. Peabody, Union B. C., defeated Constantine Hutchins, Tennis and Racquet, 15-9, 5-15, 15-4, 18-17.  
M. T. Wendell, Union B. C., defeated Matthew Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet, 15-12, 15-8.  
H. B. Shaw, Tennis and Racquet, defeated D. M. Bomelsier, Union B. C., 15-8, 15-12.  
E. Wallace, Union B. C., defeated J. B. Pierce, Tennis and Racquet, 10-15, 15-10, 15-10.

R. H. I. Gamble, Tennis and Racquet, defeated Bartlett Harwood, Union B. C., 15-11, 12-15, 15-12, 11-15, 15-17.  
HARVARD CLUB vs. HARVARD  
R. B. Wigglesworth, Harvard Club, defeated Amory Houghton, Harvard, 15-12, 15-8.

H. V. Greenough, Harvard Club, defeated H. C. Janin, Harvard, 15-10, 15-11, 15-10.  
F. W. Buxton, Harvard Club, defeated I. A. Eldredge, Harvard, 15-8, 15-9, 15-5.  
A. L. Devens, Harvard Club, defeated D. McK. Key, Harvard, 15-7, 15-10, 15-7.  
G. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, defeated Malcolm Bradlee, Harvard, 15-9, 15-10, 15-16, 15-13.

BOSTON A. A. vs. NEWTON CENTER  
T. B. Plimpton, B. A. A., defeated R. C. Cook, Newton Center, 15-10, 15-11, 15-15, 15-15.

W. C. Bowditch, B. A. A., defeated P. M. Giddard, Newton Center, 15-8, 15-7, 15-12.

R. A. Powers, B. A. A., defeated R. C. R. Newton Center, 15-13, 15-12, 15-18.

F. T. Wendell, B. A. A., defeated E. S. Church, Newton Center, 15-10, 12-15, 15-17, 15-17.

Duval Dunne, B. A. A., defeated W. H. Russell, Newton Center, 15-12, 15-11, 15-8.

In Class B, Harvard Club cleaned up against Boston Athletic Association, while Union Boat Club did the same to Newton Center Squash Tennis Club and Harvard University did the same against Neighborhood Club. The individual feature of this division was the initial appearance at this game of H. R. Hardwick, Harvard's former all-around star, who defeated S. W. Gifford in straight games. The summary:

HARVARD CLUB vs. BOSTON A. A.  
F. G. Boggs, Harvard Club, defeated L. B. Harding, B. A. A., 15-8, 15-9, 15-9.  
H. R. Hardwick, Harvard Club, defeated S. W. Gifford, B. A. A., 15-4, 15-9, 15-4.

O. T. Hutchins, Harvard Club, defeated A. M. Bullivant, B. A. A., 15-12, 17-16.  
J. P. Dyer, B. A. A., 15-9, 15-12, 17-16.  
P. B. Callinan, Harvard Club, defeated M. Bullivant, B. A. A., 15-4, 15-3, 15-15, 15-18.

UNION B. C. vs. NEWTON CENTER S. T. C.  
W. I. Badger Jr., Union B. C., defeated G. H. Fernald, Newton Center S. T. C., 15-8, 15-7, 17-16.

Ralph May, Union B. C., defeated E. N. Andrews, Newton Center S. T. C., 15-8, 15-12, 9-15, 15-12.

A. R. Holt, Newton Center S. T. C., defeated H. C. Gould, Union B. C., 15-10, 15-15, 15-11, 12-15, 15-8.

W. F. Howe, Union B. C., defeated William Snow, Newton Center S. T. C., 15-15, 15-11, 12-15, 15-8.

HARVARD vs. NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB  
Channing Wakefield, Harvard, defeated M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood.

M. P. Barker, Harvard, defeated P. R. Blackmur, Neighborhood.

E. M. Hinkle, Harvard, defeated H. S. Barker Jr., Neighborhood.

F. W. Crocker, Harvard, defeated Fred. Schenkelberger, Neighborhood.

C. J. Mason, Harvard, defeated F. B. Albright, Neighborhood.

CLOSE GAME WON  
FROM OHIO STATE

Indiana University Basketball Five  
Opens Conference Champion-  
ship Season With a Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—By strong playing at the finish, Indiana University defeated Ohio State University here Saturday evening in the opening game of the Western Conference season for both teams by the score of 29 to 21. The Hoosiers took the big lead in the first half which ended 15 to 11; but Ohio State forged ahead at the middle of the second half by some excellent passing and beautiful shooting. However, the playing of Capt. E. S. Dean '21 and E. H. Dehority '21, was too much for the Buckeyes in the long run.

After Ohio had managed to go into the lead in the second period and keep on even ground with its opponents, long shots by Dean, Dehority, and W. H. Dobbins '21, quickly gave Indiana 3 baskets. The guarding of the visiting team was superior to that of Ohio and their passing was more accurate. The Buckeyes foul-shooters were able to make good in but 3 out of 12 attempted free throws. None of the Ohio State football players who returned from California this week who are expected to be regulars on the basketball team participated in the contest. The summary:

INDIANA OHIO STATE  
Dehority, Busby, lf. . . . . R. Clark  
Marston, Schuler, rf. . . . . G. Patterson  
Dean, c. . . . . C. Taylor  
Dobbins, lf. . . . . R. Bartel, Pence  
Thomas, rg. . . . . H. Dudley  
Score—Indiana 29, Ohio State 21. Goals from foul—Dehority 5, Dean 5, Dobbins 2 for Indiana; Taylor 4, Duden 2, Clark, Pence 2 for Ohio State. Goals from fouls—Dean 5 for

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## PICTORIAL SATIRE

Today and Yesterday

One present remained unopened. During the afternoon my host remarked to my hostess, "Why don't you see what it is, dear?" She laughed, and said, "Oh, I know what it is." Then he laughed, and murmured, "It's a book. We both wanted it, and we don't quite know whether I gave it to her, or she gave it to me."

"What is it?" I asked.

"Drawings by 'Fish,'" they answered.

"Who is 'Fish'?"

"What," they cried, "you don't know who 'Fish' is?"

The string was presently cut, and the parcel opened, disclosing a tall quarto, with an amazing picture on the cover, the kind that is called smart or chic, not like anything in life but decorative and lively. On the white jacket these words were printed: "High Society. Advice as to Social Campaigning and Hints on the Management of Dowagers, Dinneres, Debutantes, Dances, and the Thousand and One Diversions of Persons of Quality. The Drawings by Fish. The Prose Preface by Dorothy Parker, George S. Chappell and Frank Crowninshield."

The book was politely handed to me. I looked it through and said, "Fish, I gather from the introduction, is a young Englishwoman, and these designs have appeared in Vanity Fair, The Tatler, and The Patrician. We are also informed that her drawings are as original and amusing as the worlds of George du Maurier and Charles Dana Gibson."

I continued to turn the pages, and then handed the book to my hostess.

"But you haven't laughed once," she cried.

"Why should I laugh?" I inquired. "I have not been amused. Why should I laugh, if I am not amused?"

"But 'Fish's' drawings are as good as Beardsley, and there's a laugh on every page."

"For you and your good husband, perhaps," said I, "but not for me. 'Fish' makes very charming patterns, and no doubt she has learned a lot from Beardsley and Caran d'Ache. The embroidery and flourishes of many of her drawings are delightful, and she tells her story with wonderful economy of line; but she isn't in the same class as Beardsley. At any rate, she isn't Beardsley, but the effrontery of her smartness bores me. She plays on one string the whole time—one string only. Pictorial satire should deal with life, not with a tiny section of it, fugitive as the fashion in hats."

"You can't expect to laugh," said my hostess, "if you analyze every one of your 'Fish' reactions."

"You are not amused by the drawings," remarked my host. "You disapprove of the fashion in living that Miss Fish satirizes. That's narrow."

"Maybe," said I, "but I can't that I disapprove; it's because I'm not interested. Why ask me to laugh when I am not inclined to laugh? I admit Miss Fish's extreme cleverness. One of her drawings might amuse, but they are all the same. She doesn't go to life for her satire; she selects one field, one particular type, and works that as if there was nothing else in the world. She has caught the American method absolutely."

"What's that?" asked my host, sharply.

"The standardization of satire. With a few exceptions all the comic artists of America standardize their types. One of the best is Manassah, because his humorless intelligence never flags, and he has a great gift for placing his figures in the square; but he never changes his type; he never looks at life; he never goes outside the characters he overworks in 'Bringing Up Father.' But his drawings, within their limits, are humorous, and the text is his own, and amplifies the drawings. Miss Fish does not write her own text. It is supplied by three clever writers; but that is not the right way. In pictorial satire drawings and legend should spring from one mind, from the same humorous observation. Think of Keene, Leech, du Maurier, Gibson, Max Beerholm! How strange it is that, with the exception of Gibson, there is no American social satirist like Keene, Leech and du Maurier recording the life of the day. A pictorial Edith Wharton is badly needed. How terrible to think that a hundred years ago America had a Judge twentieth-century America had a Jiggs, Mrs. Jiggs, Dinty, Perci, and Ferdie, Mutt and Jeff, Mr. and Mrs., and the appalling monstrosities that Miss Fish presents so cleverly. Place her book against a Leech or a du Maurier album. O, it's sad! With Leech and du Maurier we live their period over again, for their drawings and jokes record the whole life of their day, not an unnatural and extravagant corner of it."

Suddenly my hostess handed Miss Fish to her husband, and disappeared. As she left the room I scanned her face, fearing I might have said something of which she did not approve. She smiled, said "Wait a minute and I'll give you a treat." So I closed the door, and, seating myself, had the pleasure of seeing my host (he knew that I was watching him) trying to laugh aloud over the Fish drawings. His laughter was not natural. He is an artist, and it was plain to me that he was interested in the technique of the drawings, not in the humor of them. He was saying, "Astoundingly clever, her millinery and accessories are a joy," when from the next room came the cry of "Help me! Help me!"

I rushed to the assistance of my hostess, and found her struggling with two enormous volumes, and with a very little book in parchment binding.

"For you," she said, "Now you can be quite happy till dinner time, and we will enjoy ourselves with Miss Fish."

She cleared a sturdy little table,

arranged it before me, and placed upon it the two large volumes. They were entitled "Pictures of Life and Character" by John Leech; the little parchment-covered book was "Pictures of English Society" by George du Maurier. I opened the first volume, and cried, "Listen to this—Leech has entered with genial sympathy into every phase of the many-sided English life; he has turned caricature into character, and left behind him not a little of the history of his time and its follies sketched with inimitable grace." That is so, and that is what all pictorial satirists should do. They should give the history of their times, not a caricature of a caricature of a bit of it. After that remark I said no more. Those two Leech volumes engrossed me.

They are all from Punch; sometimes there are six on a page; and as I turned the pages all the fun and frolic of these days—the era of the frock, the sly comic-Cockney bus-conductor, the heavy swell, James the bathing-machine—were outspread before me. Leech has no elegance, no sense of decoration, no allure, not one of the smart qualities of "Fish" that charm the smart readers of Vanity Fair; but how human Leech is, how virile, and how one feels that each of his drawings is a fresh study of nature, and carries on, with rough, unflagging spirits, the genial humor with which this kindly, keen-eyed man regarded life.

Then du Maurier! We move several steps higher on the social ladder; we glide into society; we meet the Affable Duchess, the Amiable Hostess, Mrs. Ponsoby de Tomkyns, oh, you know them all! There is a greater elegance in the drawing, a keener regard for the niceties of costume than in Leech; but although we now move in Belgrave or the select residential section of Hampstead, du Maurier never fails to give us the broad, human outlook. He complements Leech. The world is their province, the world they knew, the little world of English life, so compact, so well-ordered, so self-sufficient. It lives in their drawings. It is the life our fathers lived.

And Miss Fish? "Deemed today" (says the introduction to "High Society"), by many critics, the most distinguished of satirical black-and-white illustrators.

## A LIBRARY SHOW FOR PRINT LOVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—This is preeminently a season of print shows, seemingly because interest in painting is temporarily at a standstill for want of direction, and in the absence of any ideas important enough to rouse the creative talents of illustrators. By way of compensation, we find a flourishing time for the graphic arts, a moment of plenitude for print lovers, a period offering encouragement, opportunity and advanced technical training for all painter-etchers, lithographers, engravers, every artist or artisan who makes or handles pictorial art in its most popular and commendable circulating form.

Apart and wholly different from the several passing shows at the dealers' galleries are the compact and clearly articulated exhibitions offered in continuous sequence by Dr. Frank Weitenkampf, chief of the arts and print division of the New York Public Library. The general plan of these exhibitions is to attract the public into the way of looking at art through the graphic media, by setting forth progressively examples of the great variety implied in the term "prints," and bringing in with the work of celebrated masters that of significant but less-known artists not commonly seen by collectors. Also, and specifically, the library takes pardonable pride in displaying the resources of its print room, both in old and in modern lines, the latter comprised chiefly in the S. P. Avery collection. These serial exhibitions are doubled with special ones of a technical nature—such as the current object-lesson in "The Making of a Lithograph," illustrated with the best that has been done by Americans in this medium, from Whistler to Pennell, Sterner, and George Bellows.

The series of print exhibitions is continued through January in the Stuart gallery, in a section devoted to French landscape etchings—an easy and delightful category, beginning with the men of 1830 and meandering down, fancy-free, to the end of the nineteenth century; thus coming to Legros and Lepère, Bracquemond and Lalanne, by way of at least a nodding acquaintance with such gentle strangers as Lopsich, Veyssat, Lebeuvre, Latenay, Ponce and Beaufreure.

The landscape painter-etchers and lithographers among the French artists of 1830 were of the Barbizon group—notably, Huet, Jacque, Herrier, Corot, Daubigny, and their pupils, such as Adolphe Appian (so highly praised in Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers") and Veyssat, landscape lyricist and exquisite master of the small plate. Bracquemond, Seymour Haden, likewise Whistler and his followers, in their later generation, inherited more from the men of 1830 than anyone knows today—unless one has divined it from study of intimate and specialized collections such as Dr. Weitenkampf is unostentatiously putting forth in these top-floor gallery spreads at the library.

Corot did not take up etching until late. But that was precisely the time when his painting came to full fruition; and it is a pleasure to find intuitively expressed in the few prints he left, the same aerial grace of line and contour that gave magic to his



"The Cow," by Beppe Ciardi

brushwork. Daubigny, on the other hand, devoted lifelong attention to his practice with the needle. The result is that his 117 catalogued etchings alone include such framed chefs-d'œuvre as "Moonrise on the Oise," "The Sunrise," "Autumn in the Morvan," "Marsh with Storks," and others which give him undisputed preeminence among French landscape etchers in his favorite rustic riverside subjects.

Theodore Rousseau and Jules Dupré did but few etchings and lithographs, but in these they put their supreme qualities. Rousseau's architectural forest interiors and grandiose wooded landscapes lose none of their effect in black-and-white concentration. Such prints as Dupré's lithograph, "Pastures of Limousin," are treasured not alone by collectors for their rarity, but for their highly technical beauty by all who are responsive to pictured records of nature in her aspects of noble serenity.

Lalanne's silvery distances have a calm clarity and satisfying precision peculiarly their own. Appian is a southerner, and his vivacious, decorative passages and port scenes take individual charm from an indefinable atmosphere of the Midi.

When we come to Legros and Lepère we are in the presence of two modern masters comparable to the great artist-craftsmen of the renaissance. Painters, lithographers, etchers, engravers, workers in wood, metals, and ceramics, whatever they touched they added to or illuminated. In the landscapes of both, and they are many and varied, one finds touches of idealism, tenderness as well as technical care that put these plates in an integral place with their authors' vital work. But these are both—Legros and Lepère—scheduled for special exhibitions, later on in the season.

## GERMAN ART TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Whatever German art may lack in inventiveness, it makes up for that lack by its endeavors to push to the utmost boundaries whatever it picks up. Rocco decoration is generally felt to be a peculiarly French invention, a French evolution of the formula developed by the Italian Baroque. But the last word on the subject of Rocco decoration was spoken in German churches and palaces.

Impressionism, too, is a Parisian invention. In 1915 a room in the gallery at Dresden was thrown open to the public. In this room a set of 22 paintings by Mr. Siegfried, all of them subjects from Egypt and the Sudan, were shown. No painter had ever proceeded further on the lines of impressionism than Siegfried. Now that the style as such has become historical, it is admitted to have been virtually a style showing the mastery of technique. The interest awakened by the impressionist painter lay not in his color, nor in his choice of subject, nor in his handling of his materials. In Germany the opening of the Siegfried room was symptomatic. It marked at once the climax and the close of the movement.

To many Germans Impressionism, on account of its obvious dependence on foreign models, was highly objectionable. A number of attempts were made to call patriotism to arms, and to form a front against Impressionism, because it originally came from France. In the year 1917 a League of Friends of German Art was formed. In politics chauvinism is a kind of strength; in art the rigid exclusion of everything which comes from beyond

the frontiers does not, when set up as a program, evoke originality. The league can scarcely be said to have come to a premature end; with a solely negative working impulse it hardly came to be launched at all. The National Gallery at Berlin, the galleries at Munich, Dresden, Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Krefeld and many others, besides the splendid display of German art that they can boast of, contain, taking it all round, hundreds of modern foreign pictures; indeed, some of the best work of the great nineteenth and twentieth century foreign masters is to be found in German public and private collections.

In the meantime all that Impressionism has achieved has been swept aside by the great wave of Expressionism. And the mere word "Expressionism" allows a short political digression:

In all countries we are amazed by the strong aversion to work displayed by all classes. Probably no country has worked as hard as Germany. Perhaps foreigners will not be ready to admit this unreservedly; but they will scarcely raise any objection if I formulate my ideas thus: The increase in intensity of work has nowhere held pace with that in Germany. From 1870 to 1910 America, for example, worked steadily harder and harder; but with Germans the increase was not steady or natural; it was a paroxysm, accelerated and feverish. The earliest reaction which set in was the one upon the field of fine art.

During the first years of this century a small group of German artists detached themselves from the rest and called themselves "The Bridge." They are the pioneers of Expressionism and today figure as heroes. But I have known them, and I know that the sole source of inspiration of their new style was a blank refusal to do any work. One day one of them, Heckel, came to our print room and offered us some of his drawings, displaying the skill and draftsmanship of a six-year-old, and of an ungifted one at that. Noticing our reticence he broke out:

"These are abstractions, you know; results, to which I have come, after having made no end of nature studies and reducing them to what is essential!"

"Well and good," we rejoined, "fetch us some of those nature studies; maybe there will be some business doing then."

After four days he returned with an armful of sketches, not in the least different from what he had already shown, no more like nature studies than a diagram and probably thrown off in the meantime to meet the occasion.

Expressionism, however, has been declared to be one of the grand emanations of art, and miles of type have been set up to expound its theories, whereas it all may be summed up in the one phrase—a revolt against honest work. If Impressionism has succeeded best in Germany, one may rather from the fact another proof of the truth that there, the pressure of work was most intense, naturally evoking the most intensified reaction.

It is not uninteresting to draw up the trial sheet of Expressionism. It is only art when genuine art is to be defined as a sincere reflection of the spirit of its time. The manner in which it has simply gathered all artists into its fold would seem to be in its favor; for thus it appears to be an all-embracing style, in the sense that the Gothic, or the Rocco styles were such: their ways and means en-

grossed the totality of current forces in a similar fashion.

But there is one great liability which counterbalances all these assets. Expressionism owes its success not to the pencil, which has produced it, but to the pen which has propagated, described and theorized. A good deal has been written about Impressionism and Naturalism in their time; but it is mere child's play compared with the mass of material published about Expressionism. And the cardinal difference between both is of greater importance still.

Impressionist literature is post-quo; it accepts the art as an established fact and merely seeks to gain over the refractory public. Expressionist literature is explanatory, controversial, theoretical. Several of its leaders are prouder of what they have written in its cause than of what they have painted. Moreover, a host of litterateurs have sprung up, not only accounting most philosophically for the why and wherefore of what has already occurred, but also directing the art into special channels for the future.

Now to me who, as I stated before, have known these lads ever since they were fledged, it is simply ridiculous to hear a learned professor enthusiastically discussing a parallelism between the work of—call him Smith—and African aboriginal art. Smith left school at the age of 14, and the first time in his life he ever heard of African art was in this encomium of the learned professor, wherein he is held up as a marvel for having introduced into modern German art the feeling which the Negroes may have possessed.

The wide scope which Expressionism opened to the litterateur offers another explanation for its spread in

For me, for me, these old retreats  
Amid the world of London streets  
My eye is pleased with all it meets  
In Bloomsbury.

Withred Whitten.

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Germany, a country which takes up an idea and pushes it to its utmost limit and picks up an art which can be galvanized into life by a wealth of words. Such art, however, the output of reflection and theory as opposed to the art of impulse and feeling, has been tried before—time and again—and has always been found wanting.

And the scales already seem to be turning; several indications point that way. Hausenstein, an author, who for the past three years was the most violent apostle of this new faith, was in fact one of their leaders, has just now published a pamphlet in which he retracts and in the most unequivocal terms says that Expressionism is intrinsically rotten and consequently doomed.

We have not yet reached the point when we are able to say—what next? Talking with the director of the Berlin academy the other day, I heard him say that the signs of an imminent change were indisputable. The students, who, after the ninth of November, were rampant, wanted to overthrow everything, and clamored for a release from all fetters, imaginary and real, have all of a sudden quietened down. They now desire nothing more than to resume work, and solid work too; in other words they have again taken up the rigid study of nature. It should not be feared that the result will be a relapse into some obsolete style, be it even Ingres or something equally good.

But one thing is needful, indeed, that we should again be productive, and quality, not quantity, is what we must aim at. Expressionism, whatever values it may have had to offer, yielded to a fatal weakness in eliminating craft from the list of its ideals. May the art which is about to appear in Germany correct this fault.

## BEPPE CIARDI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Italy.—One of the features of special interest in the twelfth International Exhibition of Art held here this year was the individual show of the Venetian painter, Guglielmo Ciardi. It is not too much to term Guglielmo Ciardi a great master of his art. His landscapes of Venice and the Veneto, including the Brenta, Asiago, and the Alps—to which were added this summer in the Venice Mostra a series of 10 "Impressions" of London, Bruges and Holland, painted in the year 1920—are absolutely sincere, broad in treatment, satisfying in every way. Known and appreciated in Italy, Guglielmo Ciardi is not as well known as he deserves to be in London and New York; but he has left behind him two children who are carrying forward this specifically Venetian tradition of his art.

It is not proposed in this notice to treat of the brilliant paintings of Emma Ciardi, who has already exhibited in London with marked success, but the art of her brother, Beppe Ciardi. Beppe comes closer in his art to his father than does his sister in her delightful evocations of eighteenth century life. "The air, the open air, the air which gives its depth to the heaven is the joy of this young painter. . . . Every painting of his is three parts blue sky and clouds and far horizon; beneath this infinity he will base a house standing alone or a boat or a church or a landscape or a tree or a cow or a horse, as if to measure with these things that man has made or has seen to grow the immensity of those wind-swept heavens or those distant horizons." These words were written by Beppe Ciardi in 1912 by the brilliant Milanese critic, Ugo Ojetti, in

connection with the artist's individual show in that year's exhibition—but they still describe the spirit of his art.

Beppe Ciardi is essentially a painter of the open air. The writer remembers receiving that very impression when first meeting Ciardi in his studio in S. Barnaba a few years before the war; he had just come back to the city from working outside, and seemed to bring with him the salt air of the lagoons.

And his art gives the impression of this direct communication, this study of nature and sympathy with her moods. He had studied the natural sciences in the University of Padua; but, himself the son of a great landscape artist, he needed to come to grips with nature herself in his art. He will take the simplest themes, and give them a new meaning and interest by his sincerity of technique. A cow is, as a rule, more useful than inspiring, but Beppe Ciardi's "cow" was one of the successes of the Venice Mostra of that year; and to a white horse in the exhibition of 1912, he imparted no less distinction. Technically his art is secure and satisfying: his brushwork broad and strong, his color clean and wonderfully tender.

This applies to his figure work in such subjects as "The Little Savage," "The Mountebanks," or "A Bridge at Venice" as much as to his landscape work; in the latter it is easy to see how much he learned from his father, who was his best and, I believe, his only master. "Beppe Ciardi is one of the few among the young Italian painters," wrote Ojetti, "who paint to express their own feelings, not to display a technique or a mannerism. . . . With his paintings we see first what they are, what they want to tell us; afterward, if we want to do so because this is the present fashion, how they are painted."

## GLASGOW PURCHASE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—"Carlina" is a picture by William Nicholson, a study in the nude, which the Glasgow Corporation recently purchased for the municipal collection at a cost of £500, a civic deal in art, which has aroused somewhat heated controversy. Mr. Nicholson, who is among the finest of British painters of still life, reveals himself in "Carlina" a master of the figure. In color and design it is remarkable. The draperies are delightful in their harmony of tone, as they are impeccable in drawing.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## To a Thesaurus

O precious code, volume, tome,  
Book, writing, compilation, work  
Attend the while I pen a poem,  
A jest, a jape, a quip, a quirk.

For I would pen, engrave, indite,  
Transcribe, set forth, compose, ad-  
dress,  
Record, submit—yes, even write  
An ode, an elegy to bless—

To bless, set store by, celebrate;  
Approve, esteem, endow with soul,  
Comment, acclaim, appreciate,  
Immortalize, laud, praise, extol.

Thy merit, goodness, value, worth,  
Experience, utility—  
O manna, honey, salt of earth,  
I sing, I chant, I worship thee!

How could I manage, live, exist,  
Obtain, produce, be real, prevail,  
Be present in the flesh, subsist,  
Have place, become, breathe or in-  
hale.

Without thy help, recruit, support,  
Opitulation, furtherance,  
Assistance, rescue, aid, resort,  
Favour, sustenance and advance?

Alack! Alack! well-a-day!  
My case would then be dour and sad,  
Likewise distressing, dismal, gray,  
Pathetic, mournful, dreary, bad.

Though I could keep this up all day,  
This lyric, elegiac, sonnet, ode,  
Messema hath come the time to say  
Farewell! Adieu! So long!

—Franklin P. Adams.

In Mammoth Cave,  
Kentucky

We entered a rocky ravine in the forest, and in a few minutes were made aware by a gust of cold wind that we had reached the entrance to the underground world. The scene was wild and picturesque in the extreme. . . . The falling in of the roof of the main avenue of the cave as it approached the surface of the earth has formed a gap, or pit, about fifty feet in depth, ending in a dark, yawning portal, out of which a steady current of cold air was breathed in our faces. Trees grew around the edges of the pit, almost roofing it with shade; ferns and tangled vines fringed its sides, and a slender stream of water falling from the rocks which arched above the entrance, dropped like a silver veil before the mysterious gloom. The temperature of the cave is fifty-nine degrees throughout the year, and that of the upper air being about seventy-five degrees, the colder stratum was ebbing out. When the inside and outside temperatures are equal, as they frequently are, there is no perceptible current.

Taking each a lighted lamp, we de-

scended some rocky steps to the floor of the cavern, passed behind the tinkling cascade, and plunged into the darkness. The avenue rapidly contracted, and is closed by an artificial wall, with a door, which is sometimes locked. . . . Having passed this, the daylight disappeared behind us. Our

## The Green Friend

Though we had received such unmistakable notice to quit, we still lingered on in our solitude, after the manner of debutant tenants whom nothing short of corporal ejection can dis-

empty without him, desolate, filled with lamentation, all its doors and windows open to the winter snows. But the Green Friend had left me a message. I found it at the roots of some violets. "I shall be back again next year," he said.—Richard Le Gallienne, "October Vagabonds."



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor by permission of the trustees of the British Museum  
A drawing by Claude Lorrain

Claude a Link Between  
North and South

Claude is naturally claimed by the French as one of the glories of their school. But this is only true in a limited sense, and it was hardly the view of his contemporaries—still less of the artist himself. He looked upon himself as a Lorrainer, and was evidently proud of his origin. It is extremely difficult nowadays with our definite conceptions of nationality to throw ourselves back into the seventeenth century point of view in such matters. This is, however, a question of some importance not only with reference to the position of Claude himself—it concerns also the whole history of landscape painting in Europe. Indeed, it is not too much to assert that the fact that Claude was born in the central land which was neither French nor German, but which for centuries had been closely connected with the Netherlands on the one hand and with Italy on the other, is a most significant fact in our present history. . . . We may indeed claim that Claude was born just where in theory his birth ought to have taken place, and the fact of his early migration to Rome is equally justified on theoretical grounds. . . . for the present it is enough to call to mind that historically the importance of Claude's position lies in the fact that in and through him the landscape art of the North, Netherlands, Burgundian, or what was first thoroughly acclimated in Italy, and assumed a thoroughly Italian garb. The Italians had long been nibbling, as it were, at the Northern landscape—from the fifteenth century, if not from an earlier time, the Northern influence may be traced in their landscape backgrounds. Again, the earlier men who came from the North to Rome—the Brills and the Elsheimers—arrived as already well-trained artists. . . . Claude, on the other hand, although by race and temperament a Northerner, received his whole artistic training in the South. It is only with him that the assimilation became complete.—"Claude," by Edward Dillon.

## Franklin in Paris

Franklin did not behold France for the first time on arriving in Paris at the end of December, 1776; and when his voyage, which was destined to become a sojourn of eight years and a half was for the moment the theme of general comment: he had previously gone there for several weeks in September, 1767, and in July, 1769. In the first journey he had made to Paris, of which he gave an account in a merry letter addressed to his young friend, Miss Mary Stevenson, he only observed externals, the roads, the politeness of the people, the head-dresses, the rouge of the women, the mixture of splendor and misery in the buildings. He had gone to Versailles; he had been presented to the king, he had been present at the State Dinner; Louis XV had spoken to him: "That is saying enough; for I would not have you think me so much pleased with this king and queen, as to have a whit less regard than I used to have for ours: no Frenchman shall go beyond me in thinking my own king and queen the very best in the world, and the most amiable." He also

says in this letter, that "travelling is one way of lengthening life, at least in appearance. It is but a fortnight since we left London, but the variety of scenes we have gone through makes it equal to six months living on one place. Perhaps I have suffered a greater change, too, in my

own person than I could have done in six years at home. I had not been here six days, before my tailor and perriquer had transformed me into a Frenchman. Only think what a figure I make in a little bag-wig and with naked ears! They told me I was become twenty years younger, and looked very gallant." This Franklin of 1769, thus curled, powdered, and dressed in the French fashion, and who was surprised at leaving off for a moment his more sober wig, entirely differed from Franklin, the pure American, who reappeared in 1776, and who came in a wholly republican costume to request the support of the Court, with a sable fur cap, which he preferred to keep on his head; for in this guise he first showed himself in the drawing rooms of society, at Madame du Deffand's, and alongside of Madame de Luxembourg and Madame de Boufflers and other leaders of fashion. He writes to a lady friend, "Figure me in your mind as jolly as formerly, and as strong and hearty, only a few years older; very plainly dressed, wearing my thin, grey, straight hair, that peeps out under my only coiffure, a fine fur cap, which comes down my forehead, almost to my spectacles. Think how this must appear among the powdered heads of Paris!" However, he soon left off the cap, and he remained in his last state, bareheaded, with sparse hairs on the crown, but falling on both sides of his head and neck, down to his shoulders; in short, such as his portrait definitely fixes him in our memory, and "à la Franklin."

Franklin had known French for a long time; he had set himself to learn it in 1733 and could read the books written in our tongue very well; but he spoke it with difficulty, and this had been an obstacle to his better acquaintance with French society in his visits of 1767 and of 1769. Madame Geoffrin, to whom he brought a letter from David Hume, could not make him feel at home. During the early part of his new sojourn, Franklin had to vanquish this difficulty of conversation, and . . . he finally succeeded, through perseverance. Several blunders, however, are attributed to him. Being present at a sitting of the Lycæum or of the Academy, when papers were read, and imperfectly understanding French when he declined, he said to himself that, in order to be polite, he would applaud whenever he saw Madame de Boufflers giving marks of approval; but he found that he had unwittingly applauded more than all the rest at the places where he himself was being complimented.—"English Portraits by Sainte-Beuve" (selected and translated from the "Causeries du Lundi").

## Bells of Dawning

A full moon sinking in the west; a beam  
Of morn uprising from the orient  
skies:  
Dim meadow-ways beneath, where  
the dew lies  
And flowers of autumn crocus faintly gleam.

Through the hushed pines, beside the  
hurry stream,  
We downward fare, while bells of  
dawning rise  
From unseen hamlets, and before  
our eyes  
The solid world looms like a twilight dream.  
—John Addington Symonds.

## Spiritual Guides

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE twenty-fourth chapter of Genesis relates an incident in the life of Abraham which illustrates not only the extent to which patriarchal trusted Spirit, divine Mind, to bring into his own experience that which is good; but also shows how Principle when relied upon, though not understood, guides mortals in their daily walks of life through pleasant valleys and green pastures to health, wealth, and happiness. In the narrative referred to, Abraham, having grown old in years and desiring to prevent Isaac, his son and heir, from taking a wife from among the women of the Canaanites, among whom he dwelt, called to him his eldest and most trustworthy servant and under a solemn oath commissioned him to proceed to Mesopotamia, from whence he (Abraham) had come at an early period in his life, and there choose a wife for his son Isaac.

Impelled by the negative so-called human mind which is always prone to foresee and foretell evil and to anticipate difficulties that might arise to interfere with the carrying out of a good purpose, this servant is driven to inquire of his master, "Peradventure the woman will not be willing to follow me unto this land: must I needs bring thy son again unto the land from whence thou camest?" But, "Abraham believed God," for had he not been led forth from his father's house and from the land of his kindred, and in many ways had not the omnipresence and omnipotence of Spirit been made clear to his perception through God's messengers and proved by demonstration, even in the promised birth, and preservation of this very son and heir. Therefore, without hesitation or temporizing, the evil suggestion voiced by his less spiritually-minded servant was silenced with the testimony of God's protecting care and guidance as already experienced; followed with the assuring promise and command that, "He [God] shall send his angel before thee, and thou shalt take a wife unto my son from thence." Then, as if in respectful recognition of the fidelity and zeal of the servant, even though in this instance it was expressed in terms of doubt, he assured the servant that if the woman be not clear of his oath; though he was enjoined from bringing his son thither to the country from whence he had been led by Principle. In connection with this it is enlightening to note Mrs. Eddy's definition of Abraham in the Glossary of the textbook of Christian Science. "ABRAHAM, Fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being. This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." (Science and Health, p. 279.)

Evidently the servant was healed of any misgivings or doubts that he might have entertained concerning the matter for, as the narrative continues, we find that he set off fully equipped for the journey, and in due course arrived in Mesopotamia outside the gate of the city of Nahor, from whence his master had journeyed many years before. Here at the end of his journey and fully relying on his master's God he offers a brief but noble prayer in which he asks the God of his master, Abraham, to send him "good speed" and to show kindness unto his master. One cannot read this petition without being impressed with its simplicity; for there is no thought of self, nor expression of self-will or selfish interest; but a sincere desire that his journey might be made prosperous for his master. "And it came to pass, before he had done speaking, that, behold, Rebekah came out, who was born to Bethuel, son of Milcah, the wife of Nahor, Abraham's brother, with her pitcher upon her shoulder." Then there is described the introduction, followed by an expression of gratitude on the part of the servant, to the God of his master, "who hath not left destitute my master of his mercy and his truth: I being in the way, the Lord led me to the house of my master's brethren." And the next day Rebekah, with the blessings of her parents and brethren, departed with this servant from the house of her father to become the wife of Isaac and the mother of Israel.

Considered simply as an historical event in the life of the father of Israel, the spiritual lesson is not discerned, and the underlying Principle "shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not." For in this as in all Scripture the important interpretation is the spiritual—the message from God, Spirit, to man, which illumines the pages of the Bible, and is "a pillar of fire," which guides right desires from a belief in superstition, sickness, and want, to the realization of courage, health, and plenty; from the bonds of sin to righteous freedom, and from earth to heaven.

As in Abraham's day, so in this age, the angel of the Lord, divine Love, goes before every right desire, as is being demonstrated in the lives of many thousands of Christian Scientists all over the world, who, obedient to the teachings of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, are, like the faithful servant of

old, being led by Spirit. Thus Christian Science is a light to them that "sit in darkness," guiding the eyes into a realization of health, righteousness, and eternal life. On page 581 of Science and Health, the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy gives the metaphysical interpretation of the word angels, as follows: "Angels, God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." And on page 299 of the same volume, the writer states: "These upward-soaring beings never lead towards self, sin, or materiality, but guide to the divine Principle of all good, whither every real individuality, image, or likeness of God, gathers."

"He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways."

## The Val di Non

In this valley they were again in summer heat. Summer splendours robbed the broken ground. The Val di Non lies towards the sun, like the southern liard under a stone. Chestnut forest and shoulder over shoulder of vineyard, and meadows of marvellous emerald, with here and there central partly-wooded crags, peaked with castle ruins, and ancestral castles that are still warm homes, and villages dropped among them, and a river bounding and rushing eagerly through the rich enclosure, form the scene, beneath that Italian sun which turns everything to gold. There is a fair breadth to the vale: it enjoys a great oval of sky. . . . The sun reigns and also governs in the Val di Non.—George Meredith.

## Roads in Australia

Our roads are long and brave and broad.  
They wind by hill and plain,  
And teams go slowly down their leagues  
With wool and hides and grain.  
And here their way is calm and smooth,  
And there 'tis hedged with rocks;  
On either side wide pastures spread  
With lowing herds and flocks.

From bridge to bridge they run their course  
From sluggish stream to stream;  
At noon their lengths are hazed in heat,  
At night they dimly gleam.

They never knew the old Romance—  
Knights pacing two and two,  
The new Romance is all they boast—  
The rude and strong and true.  
—Roderic Quinn.

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## Be Ready Day and Night

Hast thou a cunning instrument of play,  
'Tis well; but see thou keep it bright,  
And tuned to primal chords, so that  
it may  
Be ready day and night.  
—T. E. Brown.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### The Supreme Court Disarms Labor

APPARENTLY another milestone has been turned in the working out of the problem of Capital and Labor. Labor has for years insisted upon its right to make widespread use of the boycott as a weapon wherewith to defend itself against undue exactions on the part of Capital. Capital has disputed Labor's claims in this respect. It held that the passage of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, prohibiting combinations in restraint of trade, covered efforts of labor unions to use the boycott broadly, in places beyond the range of any original dispute between a particular employer and his employees. This view was confirmed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury hatters case of some years ago. "Secondary boycotts, like those carried on by members of the American Federation of Labor to obstruct interstate trade, were then declared to be a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. But Labor, in the effort to obtain this use of the boycott as an industrial weapon, secured the insertion of certain paragraphs in the Clayton law, by which the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was amended. Since then, Labor has been proceeding on the assumption that the Clayton law restored to it those methods of procedure which the Supreme Court decision in the Danbury hatters case denied. Now the Supreme Court has disarmed Labor of that assumption. In a decision handed down on January 3 in the case of the Duplex Printing Press Company, of Battle Creek, Michigan, against the International Association of Machinists, having headquarters in New York City, the court decides that Labor's use of a country-wide boycott is illegal. The right of a union to strike, or to impose a primary boycott on the trade of those employers with whom its members are engaged in a labor dispute, is freely conceded. But whenever a union undertakes to induce sympathetic action by other unions or associations, not immediately related to the original dispute, aiming thereby to restrain the business or activities of the disputing employer, then the union is declared to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws.

Thus the doctrine of the country-wide boycott has twice been brought before the Supreme Court of the nation, and twice been negated. The effect of the law now stands just where it was left by the decision in the Danbury hatters case. This time six members of the court, including Chief Justice White, affirmed the opinion. Three members, Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Clarke, have dissented. The decision reverses a previous decision of the United States District Court and of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that the Clayton act wiped out the theory laid down in the Danbury hatters case and allowed a secondary boycott. The facts in the present case appear to have offered no complications. The Duplex Company makes printing presses for metropolitan newspapers. It refused to agree to certain concessions which other printing press manufacturers had made to the labor unions. Whereat the latter sought to force it into line, by warning customers not to purchase or install its presses, threatening customers with sympathetic strikes in their trades, interfering with the transport and repair of its machines, and resorting to other modes of preventing the sale and use of its presses. The Duplex Company sought to enjoin the labor unions against this sort of thing, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court now determines that the Labor provisions in the Clayton act do not prevent the issue of such injunctions.

Of course, this decision is a great setback for the labor unions. It deprives them of the right to "spread an original strike by calling other strikes on the sympathetic basis, just as it prevents them from spreading an original boycott through allied trades and affiliated unions, in such a manner as to cover the whole range of a particular line of manufactures. It can use the strike and the boycott only in the primary instances, and at the source of this line of manufacture. Clearly the decision will have far-reaching effects. It is likely to bear directly upon the open shop struggle, upon which the forces of Labor and Capital now appear to be entering. In so far as organized Labor has had a purpose to stand for the closed union shop, it has certainly intended to make that stand largely through the medium of the very sort of strikes and boycotts which the Supreme Court has now denied to it. And this denial acquires great interest just at this time because of the essential similarity of the proscribed activities of the labor unions with those activities which leading steel interests of the country have recently upheld as a means of carrying on their side of the open shop contest. The representative of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the hearing of the building trades in New York, the other day, made no bones of declaring that his corporation would absolutely refuse to supply steel to contractors who would not agree to erect it on the open shop basis. This declaration was understood everywhere to mean that the directors of this great source of steel supply had virtually decided to sacrifice all public and private interests having to do with the construction of buildings, if this sacrifice could be effective in preventing organized Labor anywhere from winning its fight for the closed union shop.

No wonder the unions are querying whether this action of the steel interests is not in restraint of trade. No wonder, indeed, that they are harking back to the Supreme Court decision of March 4, 1920, wherein the court, dividing four to three with two members taking no part, decided that the United States Steel Corporation was not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The minority opinion at that time declared that steel was organized in plain violation and bold defiance of the Anti-Trust Act, but the majority decision refused to dissolve the corporation because of possible injury to the public interest, including a material disturbance of, and possibly serious detriment to, foreign trade. Possibly the decision now rendered is only what was to have been expected. Yet it can hardly be taken

as marking the attainment of even justice, with respect to the kind of thing with which it deals. It reaches and restricts certain restraints on trade as imposed by organized Labor. But apparently it leaves all untouched certain restraints that may be imposed by organized Capital. Many people, of widely differing financial status, low as well as high, can recall their own recent experiences with the purveyors of coal, to mention no other commodity, which will seem to them all of a kind with the restraint inherent in boycotts. Without much question, the effect of a boycott in restricting the sale of the products of some particular manufacturing company, is no more iniquitous morally, even if it is so in law, than are the restraints imposed by persons who control the necessities of living with respect to when, and where, and in what quantities those necessities may be purchased by individuals. The Supreme Court may have upheld the law in this latest decision, but there is still a great question of justice remaining to be dealt with.

### A Stowaway Defies American Law

DEFIANCE is the real meaning of Daniel J. O'Callaghan's landing on American soil. That act of the Lord Mayor of Cork was not only lawless. It was premeditated and deliberate. In performing it he not only set at naught the British laws providing for regular and orderly embarkation of those who seek passage to America. He showed a perfect willingness to flout the laws of the United States, a country with which he and his friends profess only the friendliest of intentions. If the Lord Mayor could cite some personal emergency, or unexpected development as an excuse for assuming to come into the United States in defiance of law, there might be a basis for showing him some courtesies outside the law. But he cannot. The whole matter of his journey to America is clearly one that was carefully planned by him and his friends on both sides of the Atlantic. He and they knew that the law of the United States forbade his entrance without a passport. Yet without a passport he secretly took passage, trusting to effect a landing through his ability to ingratiate himself with those whose duty it was to make the law stringent. Without the slightest question, subversion of American law was his deliberate purpose, defiance of the law was his basis of action.

For the moment he has succeeded. His plan of personal ingratiation as a means of getting over the law of the United States has found, amongst the men in authority who are intrusted with the upholding of those laws, certain ones who seem to have been only too willing to yield to the sinister wiles of personal ingratiation. One at least, the immigration inspector who transmitted the order for the Lord Mayor's release, did so with the words, "It is the proudest moment of my life." And why? Simply because the beneficiary was "Lord Mayor of Cork, the birthplace of my father and my mother." With all due respect for filial devotion, it offers a strange reason for pride in aiding any man to override the law. Yet that sort of consideration has been preponderant in the official action in this case. The Lord Mayor is now at large in the United States merely on the basis of his personality. For him, at any rate, American law has been made to be a respecter of persons. The Lord Mayor was a stowaway, nothing more. American law provides for the exclusion of stowaways; at least until, through due process of official procedure, there can be official determination and recognition of the fact that their presence in the country will not be contrary to its best interests. In the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork, this official procedure has been jauntily set aside. The customary reference of cases such as his to the Department of State has not been made. The Department of Labor has apparently not even exacted a pledge from the intruder not to enter upon those activities which cause great numbers of the people of the United States to look askance upon his presence here. Even though the Lord Mayor's deportation may be ultimately decreed, at the moment there seems to be nothing whatever to prevent him from going as far as he dares in the direction of promoting the cause of Ireland, whether by addressing public meetings of Irish sympathizers or by testifying before the private pro-Irish committee that is taking testimony about the Irish situation.

This sort of thing shows how far the Irish hand is now spread forth to stifle representative American action. There is no reason why the Lord Mayor of Cork should have been allowed to set foot upon American soil. In fact, there is ample reason why his landing should have been prevented at any cost. First and foremost, it should have been prevented in order that the American law, should appear to the Lord Mayor and his friends, and all the world beside, as a law in fact as well as in name, a law that cannot be prostituted to the private favor of any individual or faction, regardless of whether they disclose a hostile purpose or cover that purpose with fair phrases about liberty and justice. Then the landing should have been prevented because the Lord Mayor comes here to plead a cause that is essentially the cause of the enemies of the United States as surely as ever Sinn Fein and Germany worked hand in hand during the war. Most of all this particular Irish stowaway should have been denied entrance to this country because he comes in the interest of those who are eager to stir up trouble in the United States and to involve this country in war with a friendly power.

Nothing that is truly American can tolerate the admission of this man in such a fashion, or the movement which he comes to promote. If that movement were merely anti-British, as it claims to be, the problem it raises would be comparatively simple. But it is much more than that. It is anti-American in the broadest and deepest sense. While it attacks Great Britain, it misrepresents America. It uses America to create an impression and to effect certain things for which there is no real American warrant. It will doubtless persist in this sort of thing until the real America asserts itself.

When will America speak?

### The National Party in Britain

A NOTABLE fact in British political history, as indeed in the political history of most countries, is that the party with the ideal program seldom thrives as a party. Many

years after the party is forgotten, it may be discovered that practically the whole of its program has been realized, that its ideals have permeated, to a large extent, the political thought of the country, and that statesmen of widely different views have, at different periods, been responsible for carrying out its aims, but as a party it seldom thrives. The Chartist program of the thirties of last century, is one notable instance of this; Chamberlain's "Unauthorized Program" of the eighties is another. Chartism at the time was hounded from the political field, whilst the "Unauthorized Program" was lost, within a few weeks, in the Home Rule bog. Yet, both programs have today been, to a large extent, carried out.

The situation of the new National Party in Great Britain would seem to be very similar. It has been in existence now for over three years. It has a program so obviously fair and just that there can be no question but that the greater part of it will ultimately be carried out. It numbers amongst its members some very able men, and yet even its most enthusiastic supporters could never persuade themselves that it is really rousing the country.

It was in the spring of 1918 that the National Party first issued a full statement of its aims, and, as was shown by a recent meeting in London, the party still adheres to its program. It urges the utmost production in industry and in agriculture. It insists that there should be no class or industrial war, but that all sections of the community should aim at unity by the removal of just grievances and the "creation of a new spirit of agreement." It maintains that Labor must not be regarded "as a soulless article to be bought in the cheapest market." It stands firmly for industrial councils, and it declares that women should receive an equal wage with men for equal output or services rendered. True, it also stands for a protective tariff where a certain trade is seriously threatened by foreign competition, but, for the most part, its program is such that anyone of almost any party would find no difficulty in subscribing to it.

Herein, perhaps, lies the secret of its apparent non-success as a party and also the secret of its usefulness. For there can be no question but that the National Party is doing a useful work. The meetings which it organizes, at intervals, give opportunity to public men to break away from party questions and the party atmosphere, and to deliver themselves freely on non-party issues, whilst it doubtless attracts to its platforms public men who are unwilling to identify themselves with any particular political party. Thus, when Lord Asquith, the well-known composer of labor difficulties, addressed a meeting in London, recently, he declared quite frankly that he was not a party man, but that he had often appeared on the National Party's platform because he was in sympathy with many of its objects. The National Party may, therefore, take heart of grace. Even if it never "takes over the government," it is helping to mold government policy all the time.

### The Business of Art

SOME artists are business men, that is to say, they conduct their private affairs with wisdom and foresight; and some business men are artists. The "business" quality is commoner among architects than among painters. There have been artists who have been adepts in the politics or business of art, which may be defined as working for the general good in art, spreading it, illuminating city and village, main street and alley, public hall and tenement room, with the order of beauty.

At first glance it would seem obvious that the business of art in a community should be controlled by artists, and the tenor of the articles and letters that have been appearing in the papers recently indicate that many people are of this opinion. But how does it work out? Was Sir Edward Poynter a success as director of the National Gallery, London? Hardly. The National Gallery virtually stood still under this presidentship, for the simple reason that Sir Edward gave the best hours of each day to painting. Was Frank Brangwyn a success as president of the Royal Society of British Artists? No. The reasons were the same as those that militated against the success of Poynter—lack of time and energy. But Whistler was a great success as president of the Royal Society of British Artists, as long as the toy interested him, because his interest in it was so great, ascribe it to vanity or to public spirit, which you will, that he was willing to give a large portion of his time and energy to this self-imposed official work.

It is easy to understand why artists do not, as a rule, make good in the business of art. The practice of painting is so exacting, so absorbing, so private that most artists withdraw from public affairs, and shrink from devoting, say, a third of their time to the public art weal of their town or of their state, which should be the ideal of every good citizen.

If an artist would do this the result should be the Perfect Art Director. Two such men—at least two—have dignified and ornamented art history in England. They are Sir Joshua Reynolds and Lord Leighton of Stretton. Sir Joshua guided the steps of the infant Royal Academy, made it a power, and in his "Discourses," which were delivered to the students of the Royal Academy and to the public, gave to the world a body of art wisdom that sheds luster on art to this day. Lord Leighton was not a very great painter, but he was a great figure, with gifts of persuasion and tolerance; not only did he guide the Royal Academy to affluence, but he gave importance, aye, and romance also, to the business of art. He was man of affairs, as well as artist.

Such artists are few—men who will devote a third of their time, perhaps a half, to the welfare of the art community. Reynolds and Leighton have made good directors of museums and art galleries, posts which need not only art knowledge, but also a knowledge of the business of art, and of buying and bargains. Who have made the greatest successes in these difficult positions? Even those who are most urgent in maintaining that artists should be at the head of museums and art galleries must admit that the greatest successes of our time have been made by men who were not artists—Dr. Bode of

Berlin, and Sir Hugh Lane, director of the National Gallery, Dublin, and founder of the Municipal Art Gallery. Dr. Bode utilized the patron with great skill, and held him by reason of his wide knowledge of art and men. Sir Hugh Lane worked by gift of an immense enthusiasm for art, an astonishing flair for the best things, and a genius for persuading people to give treasures to the galleries which he founded and fostered. He had a rare persuasiveness.

The conclusion would seem to be that the ideal directors of the business of art are such artists as Reynolds and Leighton, or such connoisseurs as Bode and Lane. Failing these, or until their compeers arise, the art world must continue with—compromises.

### Editorial Notes

THERE is a wide margin between frank criticism of the terms of the treaty with Turkey and pure and simple fault-finding. One is reminded of the distinction by the request of British leaders like J. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Parmoor for a revision of the Sevres conditions. The attitude of these men as shown in their memorandum might pass for a belated attempt to whitewash the Turk. Hard language has been hurled at the devoted heads of the victorious nations who have sought to bring the Turk to book for his many sins of commission. The Turk, indeed, has been represented as a very much outraged individual whose wrongs cry out for redress. In time one is apt to concede to this class of clumsy propaganda enough credence to confuse the issue and blur the facts. The real task is to keep the facts and the issue crystal clear before one. To that end let one but think steadily on the many gains that the world has achieved since it was forced to a decision by the sword! After that there should be little room left for grumbling.

PASSENGERS arriving at the Italian-French frontier station, Ventimiglia, quite understand how it came by the nickname "L'Inferno." If you know a little French and no Italian, or vice versa, you are told that the train goes in an hour and a half, and you go cheerfully to the custom house thinking there is plenty of time, the big clock giving you the necessary information. Certainly you may stop for a few moments to look at a shepherd from the Roya district in his sheepskin, but, glancing up from the other side of the station again at the clock, you see that one precious hour has fled. It is different from the Italian side. You can go from Italy to France and enjoy a pleasant afternoon in Mentone and get back long before the sunset. Ventimiglia is, with the new year, the only place where custom examinations will take place. Mentone is giving up the tiresome business, leaving the whole undertaking to her Italian neighbor.

THE New Statesman has revamped the old theme of the literary attraction of crime. It is a familiar saying anent the novelist or the dramatist that without the element of evil he can find, or thinks he can find, no enduring hold upon his reader or audience. Crime in literature is so dominant a note that the effect is to blunt susceptibility to the wrongness of it. Like Thackeray's little brisk old lady, Miss Honeyman, it wins a tremendous amount of respectability from association alone. It is in such good company as to make hardly noticeable how untrue it is to life. If it were true, there would be scarcely a family which was not familiar with capital crime and did not have a member who had supremely sinned against his fellow man. Some day when we see things as they are, we may laugh the "novel of murder" out of existence, as did H. T. Byron, the lowly-born, tolediditty singing rustic, after the latter had rendered the English stage ridiculous for half a century.

ACCORDING to United States Government reports, 92.83 per cent of the federal appropriations for the fiscal year 1920 are for war purposes, that is, to say, for maintaining and increasing the army and navy and for defraying the expense of previous wars. On the other hand, 1.01 per cent of the appropriations is allotted to such items as agriculture, commerce, manufacturing, mining, labor, and education. There is before Congress the Smith-Towner education bill, providing for the annual appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the promotion of education in the United States. One of the arguments brought against this measure is that of expense, and the objectors hide behind the cry for retrenchment. The necessity of national administrative economy is granted, but it requires only elementary mathematics and common sense for anyone to realize that there is something amiss in an appropriation of \$5,500,000,000 for war purposes and \$57,000,000 for research, education, and development.

"STEADY as old Time" and "Steady as the Tower of London" are expressions used by our grandmothers with the conviction that nothing could gainsay them. Old Time is leading every one a merry dance, and as for the Tower of London, it is stated on the best authority that it is anything but steady, in fact it wobbles, and four times a day moves up and down, making it an unsuitable place for trying to carry out certain experiments under a government department. In fact, it is now averred that it is a floating tower, because the Thames, as it rises, penetrates under the foundations and pushes up the building, letting it down again as the water ebbs. What our grandmothers might have said about it it is difficult to know at the present time, but it might merely have been "Tut tut, 'tis only a trifle."

THERE is a great deal of talk about the educational value of the film, and, at the same time, learned disquisitions on the necessity for a high standard of the English language has been noted. How the two ambitions are to be combined it is difficult to see in the face of the "words with a punch" that are being introduced to the public through an Australian film. The words have so much "punch" that they require a glossary, and the glossary, which has been duly issued, explains that "bonzar" is an adjective expressing excellence, "derry" an aversion, "cobber" a boon companion, "coot" a person of no account. If these are words that are to be put on the screen, the sooner some protection against the "punch" is organized for the English language the better.